The New-York Times.

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THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

The Star of the West at Havana.

$1,600,000 EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain STANVELDT, from Mobile the 27th and Havana at 5 P. M. on the 29th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, four days from the latter port.

The *Quaker City* made the run from Mobile Bar to Havana in 40 hours.

From Havana there is nothing of interest to report. The proposed removal of General CONCHA and the appointment of MIRASOL is not acceptable to the people. The health of the city is perfect.

Exchanges and Sugar prices are considerably below previous reported rates—holders of Sugar preferring to ship instead of selling. United States Gold, 3 per cent. premium. Stock of Sugars, 160,000 boxes; shipments for European ports small; cargoes active. No freights for heavy carriers; present rates for vessels from 900 to 2,000 boxes, £2 17s. 6d.@£3 per ton.

The *Quaker City* brought $173,000 in specie for this City.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Captain GRAY, from Aspinwall for New-York, arrived at Havana at 3 P. M. on the 29th. She had on board 715 passengers, (all well,) the mails, $1,600,000 in gold for New-York and $800,000 for Europe. She would leave on the 30th. Twenty-five of her passengers came to this port in the *Quaker City*.

The cause of her detention was the non-arrival of the Pacific steamer *Golden Gate*. That vessel left San Francisco on the 8th October, but on the following day her machinery (in part) became disabled, and she was compelled to return to port, where she arrived on the 16th. The ensuing day her passengers, specie and mails were transferred to the *Golden Gate*, and again took their departure, arriving at Panama on the 24th. The same day the passengers, &c., reached Aspinwall, and immediately embarked on board the *Star of the West*.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from New-York for Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 29th, and left the same day.

The steamer *Cahawba* had not arrived at Havana when the *Quaker City* left.

CALIFORNIA.

Election Returns—Industrial Exhibitions—Report of the Grand Jury on the Condition of the United States Branch Mint—Conviction of Bein—Encouraging Mining Prospects—Miscellaneous News—Important from Carson Valley—The Slavery Question in Oregon, &c.

Our advices from San Francisco are to the 11th of October. We have no very important news to report.

We are indebted to Colonel FREMONT, a passenger by the *Quaker City*, for late California papers.

The total vote for Governor in California will probably be a little over 93,000. WEBER'S majority is about 11,636 over both the other candidates.

The Senate stands 25 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the Assembly 54 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 3 Americans, and 4 Independent.

The majority in favor of the State Debt is about 30,000.

The Mechanics' Fair closed on the 26th ult., having been attended with an immense concourse of people, and having netted over and above all expenses something over $5,000. It has had a very favorable effect upon the industrial interests of this section of the State, and gives renewed evidence of our productive energies.

On the 27th the California State Agricultural Fair was held in the city of Stockton. It was arranged on a most comprehensive scale, and included within its scope agricultural products, works of mechanical art, both useful and ornamental, and live stock. The display was exceedingly creditable to the State. Squashes weighing 264 pounds, beets of 90 pounds, potatoes of 20 pounds, apples and pears weighing 28 and 30 ounces each, corn-stalks 20 feet in height, indicated the wonderful productiveness of California soil, and challenge comparison with the world. A large wagon was also on exhibition, which weighed over five thousand pounds, and was capable of carrying twelve tons of merchandise. It was intended for a team of twelve mules. Among the incidents of the Fair was a display of female equestrianism, characteristic of California in some remarkable respects and not easy to be excelled. One young lady after riding nearly all night from Sacramento to Stockton, entered the lists on the ensuing morning and secured the first prize. Among other accomplishments in this department, she showed that she could saddle her horse, leap on his back from the ground, then unsaddle him, remount in the same way, and then ride him at full speed bare-back, *à la woman*. A little girl of eight years only joined in the race and came near gaining the first prize. She could also saddle her horse, change her position in full career from a female attitude to that of a male, and ride her horse with a rope about his nose instead of a bridle. The Exhibition was attended by thousands from all parts of the State, and so great was the assemblage that accommodations for sleeping could hardly be found.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District, had been in session for several weeks in relation to the affairs of the Mint, and had concluded their labors. They make some strictures on the affairs of the Institution. We make the following extract from their report:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the officers and employes of the Mint, as well as of the Grand Jury, that the building in which the business of the Mint is conducted is altogether unsuitable for the purpose. That the amount of business transacted cannot be done with safety to the Government. The work-rooms and offices are altogether too contracted. Much money can be saved to the Government in the item of labor alone, were the facilities of the working departments increased.

We earnestly recommend that the United States Government cause a suitable building to be erected, without delay, to supply the wants of the institution, as above stated, the present time being favorable for that purpose, materials and labor being reasonably low. We trust that our delegation in Congress will lay this important matter before the proper Department at Washington, forthwith.

In the course of our investigation in the affairs of the United States Branch Mint, we have arrived at the conclusion that many abuses arose from an over-confidence in the honesty of employes; that but few checks existed by which any irregularity could be discovered, or that could prevent any of the employes from taking a considerable amount of gold, without detection, until the yearly settlement.

The Jury are assured that this state of affairs will not prevail in future, as every check that can be devised will be introduced to keep the affairs of the Mint under as perfect control as the present building will admit of.

The Grand Jury, after mature reflection, have come to the conclusion that it is highly expedient and necessary that the United States Government should immediately appoint a commissioner to go into a full and complete investigation of the affairs of the Branch Mint in this city, from its commencement to the present time. This should be done, in justice to the officers of the said Mint, as well as to discover all delinquencies, and take steps to prevent their recurrence.

No Grand Jury, selected from the business community, can afford to devote the time necessarily required to arrive at a full and complete understanding of the affairs of this institution. This can only be done properly by a commission appointed for the purpose, whose sole duty it shall be to make these investigations."

As connected with this subject we may mention that the Grand Inquest of San Francisco County have found another indictment against a little sheet published in the city, and known as the *Morning Call*, for a false and malicious libel on Major SNYDER, Assistant United States Treasurer, against whom the late Grand Jury could not find the least foundation for a charge of wrong doing.

A suit has been brought against Ex-Treasurer BATES and his bondsmen by the State, and a verdict has been obtained for the sum of $100,000. It is understood that the parties defending have exhibited some disposition to compromise affairs by paying over a large portion of the money abstracted from the vaults of the State Treasury.

BEIN, who has been carrying on his peculations against the Mint for years, has at last been sentenced by the United States Circuit Court to six years imprisonment in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $2,000.

The two brothers, by the name of BLUM, arrested on a charge of conspiracy to extort money from one SEABO, late Assistant Assayer in the Mint, have been discharged from custody, the Grand Jury having failed to find a bill of indictment.

The overland immigration is still making its way to the California borders, and the report is that it meets with considerable trouble from the Indians and a lot of white robbers who are in companionship with the savages. Parties from California have gone out on the wagon routes in order to fall in with the perpetrators of the outrages, and punish them accordingly.

The *News-Letter*, noticing the departure of Col FREMONT, says:

"Col. FREMONT leaves our State by the present outgoing mail steamer, the *Golden Gate*, *en route* for the East and Europe, whither he proceeds with the now completed survey of his vast domain, Los Mariposas. About fifty tons of auriferous quartz, from the various veins, yielding with the present imperfect methods of reduction, $50 and upwards per ton, have been shipped in order that the savans of Europe may confirm, by the severity of their tests, its unquestionable richness. Col. FREMONT has by his brief sojourn among us, discharged every lien and outstanding claim against the property incurred in its development, and is proceeding to Europe to perfect arrangements by which the construction of the extensive canal for mining and irrigating purposes can more fully exhibit the incalculable richness of the Mariposas."

The United States frigate *Independence* had arrived at San Francisco from Panama.

A project is now on foot in California for raising money for the construction of a wagon-road from Clear Lake to the Sacramento Valley, at a point nearly west from Colusi, a distance of some 25 or 30 miles from the Valley, and 75 miles from Marysville. The best butter and cheese that California produces are the products of the Clear Lake valleys, and the dairy business is already carried on there to an extent which would surprise those unacquainted with it.

Great excitement existed between the Sonorians and those on the Gadsden Purchase, and no Americans were allowed a passport into Sonora.

The Pimo Indians in Arizona had chastised the Yumas and Apaches, for killing some of their women and children. The Pimos killed 150 or 180 of their opponents and lost only 25 themselves.

The rumor of the exodus of the Carson Valley to Utah is confirmed, and the ridiculous report that a battle had occured between the United States troops and the Mormons at Salt Lake City contradicted.

The crop of cereals raised in California will be largely ahead of the consumption.

It was said that the overland mail route from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, would take passengers on its trip of Oct. 9.

The news of the commencement of the panic in New-York did not create much surprise in California.

Mining returns since the departure of the previous steamers are represented as very encouraging. Quartz operations have taken a new start, owing to some rich discoveries which have been made recently in different portions of the State.

The *Union Democrat*, published at Sonora, has the following notice of quartz operations in that vicinity:

This locality bids fair to be soon one of the most important mining camps in our county. That which has made Angels, in Calaveras, one of the most flourishing of our inland towns, will enrich and improve not only Tuttletown, but Sonora and Columbia and all Tuolumne County. We allude to its quartz resources. Without a doubt the quartz mines in this neighborhood are the richest in the county, and, although it is only a few months since that any attention was paid to them, there are several mills being erected and several others contemplated. We have heard of a number of "big strikes," but consider them of little importance compared to the veins in which the rock *all pays* and *plenty of it*. Every one has heard of the famous "Winter's lead" at Angel's Camp. It is not a "quartz lead," as many suppose, but is composed of a material called, we believe, *talc*. This is a white or grayish formation, thickly interspersed with pyrites of iron. The "pyrites" contain large quantities of gold, and it can be extracted only by smelting, or fusion with lead. Some of it, collected from the "Winter's" lead, is of almost fabulous richness. The owners now ship it to England, where the gold is extracted. One ton sent there yielded the immense sum of *seventeen hundred and twenty-two ounces of gold*. It is well known that this lead traverses the length of the State, following the run of the large "Carson Creek" quartz vein.

We copy the following from the Nevada *Journal*:

"We were presented a few days since with a piece of specimen dirt from the Nebraska shaft owned by the Messrs. DAWLEY, MILLS & Co. It is exceedingly rich. There has been taken from the claims more than $60,000 already, and the prospects are now richer than ever before. One engine has been at work upon the ground in the past, and another is in process of erection. For the ten months past the company has been cutting through the rocks."

IMPORTANT FROM CARSON VALLEY.

The Mormons of this settlement were to start for Zion on the 25th of October. There would be upwards of 200 wagons, a portion of which are ordered to emigrate to Salmon River, and the balance to Salt Lake City. BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered *a secret cavalry* company to organize from the Saints in Carson Valley, armed and equipped, with one year's provisions and clothing. It is the intention of the Mormons, if matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian Possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new Zion.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

The State Convention, which has been engaged for several weeks in framing a State Constitution for Oregon, was still in session. There has been no determinate conclusion arrived at, as yet, in regard to the subject of Slavery, though the prospect is that it will not be incorporated into the fundamental law.

We take the following important and interesting information from a San Francisco paper:

"The Convention to frame a State Constitution for Oregon, now in session at Salem, was slowly progressing in its labors at last accounts, but its acts were not distinguished by harmony of feeling and action. The Slavery question, which it was thought would be so quietly disposed of, from the supposed overwhelming preponderance of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, is the cause of no little discord, and instead of receiving guidance from Constitutions that have stood the test of years, some of the members of the Convention show a decided inclination to shut their eyes to precedent, and frame a document at once original, progressive and startling. Among the improvements suggested in jurisprudence is the abolition of grand juries, and the establishment of an extremely limited number of courts of justice.

We are informed by a gentleman, recently arrived from Oregon, that there is a possibility that the Constitution will not be adopted when submitted to a vote of the people. There are full two thousand Pro-Slavery votes in the Territory which will be cast against it for its Anti-Slavery clause, to which may be added the votes of those who are opposed to the formation of a State Government at present, and such as may not relish its eccentric provisions. We trust, however, that the Constitution may be accepted, and by a majority large enough to preclude the possibility of a reënaction in that Territory of the disgraceful scenes that will make Kansas long remembered."

Late accounts from the head of Humbolt state that KIRKE'S wagon-road party had been attacked by the Indians, but they had been driven off without any loss to the party.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrivals at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands bring dates to Sept. 5. There is no news of importance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT.

From the San Francisco Globe.

Notwithstanding the many embarrassments under which the financial affairs of California have been placed, says the Prices Current, some of which were inseparable from her condition as an infant commonwealth; in despite of the recklessness which has marked the course of her legislators in the authorization of an enormous indebtedness; or of the dishonesty of some of her officials, in appropriating to their own uses, large sums of the public revenue; and for all that she has been for the last seven years the receptacle of all the useless merchandise that could not be disposed of in other quarters, but which has here been magically turned to gold, to give life and energy to the business affairs of other countries; for all this, we say, there are unquestionable evidences around us that her finances are improving, gradually, but certainly, and that the era of disenthralment is not so far in the distant future as the desponding at home and the ill-advised abroad are too apt to imagine. From the past our people have learned prudence, and the profit of the lesson is beginning to manifest itself.

The receipts of gold dust since the sailing of the last steamer have been very light, owing to the excessive dryness of the season. At the close the supply of bars is very short, and they are quotable at 890@895 per.

There is nothing doing in foreign coin, owing to the scarcity. Mexican dollars would readily command 15½ ₱ cent. premium.

The stock market is very inactive and bare of desirable descriptions. A lot of $10,000 State Warrants changed hands at 52c. Sales of Navigation Stock have been made at our quotations.

Money is comparatively easy, and there is not much requirement, the figures being about the same as those ruling for the last steamer—say Real Estate Securities 1½ ₱ cent., and Merchandise 2 ₱ cent. ₱ month.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Bonds of 1875, 7 ₱ cents	52@—
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cents, 1854	40@45
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cents, previous to 1854	90@—
War Loan Bonds, 7 ₱ cents, new issue	nominal
Civil Fund Warrants, (according to date,)	45@—

From the New-Francisco Era.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1857.

Little of especial interest has characterized the trade of the week, though on Wednesday last there was more than the usual activity among the jobbers. Prices remain much the same as last reported, with but few exceptions. Extra clear Bacon has been sold at higher rates, and larger sales of China Sugar have taken place at the closing figures of last week, since which an advance has been obtained. Coffee has been pretty active, but without any increase in price. Wheat and Flour have declined a shade.

The close of the third quarter of the year shows an export of specie and bullion about equal to the last. For the last nine months, the total of Gold shipped Eastward by steamers was $22,063,980, and of coin to foreign countries, by sailing vessels, $3,118,406—in all, $25,182,386. For a corresponding period of last year, the shipments were, by steamers, $25,134,066, and by sailing vessels $998,868—in all, $37,132,934. The decline in our exports of treasure is thus shown to be $1,950,548. We have imported less of merchandise this year than last, however, and consequent have had less to pay for. The amount paid for freights, which is a pretty good criterion, falls short of last year by nearly a million of dollars. We regret to state, however, that our exports of merchandise to foreign countries have also fallen off from $2,481,688 in 1856, to $1,538,313 in 1857—difference $943,375.

The arrivals since our last were the clipper ships *Indiaman*, from Boston; *Adelaide*, from New-York; *Cicrops*, from Batavia; barks *Canton*, from Hongkong; *Edward*, from Hamburg; *Fanny Major*, from Honolulu; and *Sebastopol*, from Sydney. There were also thirteen coast arrivals.

TREASURE SHIPMENTS.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 5.

The following is a statement of the treasure shipped hence during the past quarter, on steamers, combined with the previous shipments of the year:

To New-York	$8,140,256 94
To England	2,299,913 55
To New-Granada	104,007 52
Total for three months	$10,544,178 01

The shipments during the last half of the year, by steamers, to New-York, amounted to $16,934,766 16; to England, $4,634,115 38; to New-Granada, $320,921 25. Those amounts, combined with the above, would make the entire steamer shipments for the nine months as follows:

To New-York	$25,075,022 10
To England	6,664,028 93
To New-Grenada	324,928 77
Total	$32,063,980 80

The amount exported at a similar period in 1856 was $26,124,060 14, showing a falling off in 1857 of $3,070,185 34.

The shipments of treasure by sailing vessels for the quarter just ended have been almost as large as those of the previous six months. This has been in consequence of the demand for Mexican dollars for shipment to China, and which, as they are regularly received here by each arrival from Mexico can hardly be said to enter into our exportation of native coin or dust. The shipments have been as follows:

China	$1,121,487
Australia	65,000
East Indies	1,260
Society Islands	3,000
Sandwich Islands	103,492
South America	15,000
Total	$1,309,240

During the first half of 1857 the exports amounted to $788,817, making the combined shipments for the nine months $2,098,060.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN NEW-YORK.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 5.

By the steamer yesterday we received news of a financial crisis in New-York. Several of the oldest-established banking and insurance firms had succumbed, and railroad stocks had declined to a figure unprecedentedly low. The New-York papers, with commendable prudence, have labored with night and main to allay the excitement, and the probability is, that, if they had pursued an opposite course, we should have to chronicle the most wide-spread ruin in the Atlantic States. Here we can discuss the causes of the panic without restraint, and can form an unprejudiced opinion on the subject. It must be confessed that the news of financial distress in New-York, does not excite any unusual degree of surprise in this community. The fact is, we have long expected it, we have by this mail received the worst of the news, or if the recent financial troubles are to be regarded as simply the prelude to that greater, more general and more sweeping crash which is yet to come. But on this branch of the subject we do not propose to speculate at present. "Sufficient with the day is the evil thereof," and in obedience to this wise precept, we will, at this time, confine ourselves exclusively to the facts which are admitted. The panic in New-York is ascribed to expansion, generally, in importations, in the construction of railroads, and in the agricultural productions caused by the demand for breadstuffs during the continuance of the great war in Europe. It is not our intention to dispute these premises. They are doubtlessly the cause of the recent failures, though in a remote degree. The immediate cause is the changes observable in the movements of specie. We alluded, a few days ago, that there was a most gratifying diminution in the amount of specie shipped from this port eastward. An examination of the statistics of the Custom-House shows that the diminution amounts to no less than $4,070,185 35, and that it has for the most part taken place during the third quarter of the present year.

Academy of Music.

Few serious operas are so light and pleasant as ROSSINI'S "Semeramide." It is an agreeable tragedy, which puts us in good humor, and sends us home with a variety of lively tunes humming in our ears. For this reason it is highly acceptable, and will bear repetition, under certain circumstances, better than any other. The most important conditions are that the *Arsace* and the *Semiramis* be good. Having resources to fulfill these conditions, the managers of the Academy were wise, we think, in selecting the opera for the opening night. If we may judge by the appearance of the house—which was not suspiciously crowded—we should say that the opening of the new season was eminently encouraging. The ultimate issue of the campaign will depend on the amount of generalship displayed by the managers. We would advise them to bear in mind constantly that the majority of opera-folks go more for the sake of the singers than the opera—especially where the latter is old and threadbare. Prosperity in the most flourishing times results from the drawing-power of the artists engaged. It will be doubly so now.

Mme. D'ANGRI'S *début* in opera was deservedly successful, and the honors of the evening belong almost exclusively to her. We have had the best portions of the opera given in the concert by this lady, and it is only necessary to add that, with less dramatic power than we gave her credit for possessing, she sustained the lyric interest of the *rôle* to the end. Her execution, as usual, was faultless, and in some instances really extraordinary.

The *Semiramide* of Madame LA GRANGE is well known to our readers. Mr. GASSIER, as *Assur*, did the best he could with a part much too heavy for his delicate and sympathetic organ. The other artists did not distinguish themselves—at least in the right way.

The orchestra, although still too thin, was prompt and good; the chorus much better than usual. In spite of these advantages the performance was a heavy and uninteresting one, and had it not been for the curiosity to hear D'ANGRI, many would have left after the trio in the first act, which was vilely sung.

The next performance is on Wednesday, when the new tenor, Signor BIGNARVI, will make his début in VERDI'S opera of "Rigoletta."

To the Charitable.

MRS. CHARLOTTE ASHE, an intelligent and worthy free colored woman, has a daughter who is a slave in Mississippi, whose freedom she desires to purchase. Her owner offers to sell her for $1,400, and MRS. ASHE has succeeded in raising $600 of the amount. She is very highly commended by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in whose family she lived for some time, as in every way worthy of confidence and aid.

Any persons who may feel disposed to contribute something to aid her in her efforts, can send it to DR. BAILEY, Editor of the *National Era*, at Washington.

CASE OF MRS. CAROLINE WOODMAN.

Another Letter from the Lady to Mr. Furness—Affidavits of Messrs. Busteed and Hearne, the Relator's Counsel—Testimony of a Former Patient in Sandford Hall—Refusal of the Court to give an Order Authorizing Counsel to Obtain Admission to Mrs. Woodman—Another Adjournment.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 1.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

This extraordinary case was resumed to-day before Judge ROOSEVELT. A large auditory was in attendance.

On the suggestion of Mr. Busteed, the hearing was had in the room ordinarily devoted to the sittings of the Supreme Court Circuit. On former occasions the Judge sat in the room on the first floor opposite that of the United States Circuit Court. The change, in the matter of room, was advantageous, but the entire building is miserably planned, utterly inadequate in point of accommodation, and wretchedly ventilated.

Mr. Busteed stated, that when this case was adjourned on Saturday till this (Monday) morning at 12 o'clock, his Honor would recollect that they were in the midst of the reading of some letters which, by the judgment of the Court, they had been required to produce. He referred to the letters of Mrs. Woodman relating to the subject matter of this case, and would proceed to read another.

Mr. Brady—Of what date?

Mr. Busteed—Of the 28th October. It is proper for me to state, however, that the year is not affixed to the date of either of these letters.

Mr. Brady—That is very common in a woman's letter.

Mr. Busteed said he would supply the omission by the testimony of Mr. Hearne, his associate, if it were deemed necessary.

Mr. Busteed then read the following letter:

MRS. WOODMAN'S THIRD LETTER TO MR. FURNESS.

SANFORD HALL, Wednesday, 28th.

MY OWN, MY DEAR, DEAR BABIE: I wrote to you on Saturday, but it has rained so the letter was not posted until to-day. I shall try to send this in the same way, but it will be the last. We cannot go out of the house in bad weather. The first fair day I shall walk in the back grove. From the Summer-house I can join you in a moment. The person with me would return and tell the Doctor, but once out they should never see me again. Mr. Woodman has not written to me or the Doctor since leaving; although the Doctor says he promised to write to him at once. The Doctor said to-day that Mr. Woodman ought to have written. Do as you think best. I tell you all I know. These people have an office in New-York. The Doctor goes in on Saturday and Gen. Macdonald on Tuesday. If you come as my brother the bill must be paid; I have enough for that, I hope, but none would be left. I have a watch. Be careful (dear one) and do not trust any one in the village, as all the servants of the house have friends there and they would at once know it. Do get me away from here; I suffer so much. (Dear, dear Pet.) Do not forget me. I love you now more—a thousand times more—than ever. You are all I have to care for in the wide, wide world. I am homesick and heartsick. Shall I never see those dear faces again? You (darling) have been so kind to me. Bless you! Bless you! for your kind notes. That you may receive every happiness shall be forever my prayer. (Darling) are you in love? I wish I could see you for a moment. I have nothing (Babie) you ever gave me. Oh! (darling Pet) I would give my life to get away. I asked the Doctor this morning if I could go out to walk; he said, "Yes." The first grove is walled; the second only has a fence. If I can go in the second grove it will be all right; I can join you from the summer-house in a moment. I told the Doctor I did not wish to go to the village again. I knew he would not let me. My room is in the front part of the house. I can hear the carriages on the road, but cannot see them. The rooms have iron bars to the windows. If you come as my brother, could you not bring a note from Mr. Woodman? You know how he writes; he wrote to Dr. Barstow several times from New-York. Thursday, if fair, I shall try to go out to walk in the grove in the evening. From 2 to 5 is the best time. I cannot tell the hour; but if the evening is fair, and you do not see me, you may then know they will not let me out. If bad weather, Thursday, come the first fair day. Try the grove first, and then if I cannot get away, come as my brother Cuddie or Will. Come, too, at once, to my room. I will trust all to you. I am in a great hurry, as the person who promised to take this cannot wait. This will be the last time I can write, so I cannot but wait and hope (dear one) that you will do all you can for me. (Thousands of kisses and much love.) Be careful, for my sake, do not let any one know I have written to you. Come as brother Cuddie and then I can go if the other plan fails. I trust to you to let me know if you receive this note in the usual way. By-by.

CARRIE WOODMAN.

Oh! Come and take me away; I shall die here. The Doctor told me he expected my brother, so come as my brother if I cannot go the other way. Do as you think best. I write to you all I know. If you come as my brother, try to come at once. Do not leave me here. Do all you can; try several times. The servant told me to-day she thought I could walk. I shall try to the first fair day, and if I do not, come as my brother from home, or get me out. Why should they keep me here? I am not deranged. If crazy let me be put in a public place.

The original of this, Mr. Busteed said, like the originals of the two that had been read on Saturday, was inclosed in an envelope to Mr. Hearne, that envelop being post-marked for the 29th of October. He now proposed to prove by Mr. Hearne, if the fact were denied, that he received those letters for Mr. Furness under cover to himself, upon the days for which they respectively bore postage-stamp marks, and that Mr. Hearne handed the inclosures to Mr. Furness. He asked Mr. Brady if he would admit that?

Mr. Brady said that if Mr. Hearne would state that that was a fact, and how it happened that the letters were addressed to him, he would admit it.

Mr. Busteed supposed that the matter of how they happened to be addressed to Mr. Hearne, was immaterial.

Mr. Brady—Oh, it is material.

Mr. Busteed—Then Mr. Hearne will take the stand.

Mr. Brady—There is no other letter to be read.

Mr. Busteed—No; no other letter.

THE EVIDENCE OF COUNSELOR HEARNE.

Mr. Hearne was then sworn as a witness. In reply to the questions of Mr. Busteed he gave the following testimony: I am a counselor-at-law of this City; have seen the lady, (Mrs. Woodman;) have no personal acquaintance with her; am acquainted with Mr. Gardner Furness; am his senior counsel in this proceeding; I received the letters that have been read on the same days that they are postmarked on; they were put into my box and brought to me.

Mr. Busteed said that the postmark of one of them, if he could ascertain it correctly, was Oct. 23; the others were very clear, being Oct. 28 and 29.

Witness continued—The inclosures were in them at the time I received them from the Post-Office; the inclosures were sealed, and addressed to Gardner Furness, and by me handed to him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRADY.

Q.—When did you first receive a letter to Mr. Furness inclosed in one addressed to you by this lady?

Witness—From this lady?

Counsel—Yes.

Witness—I cannot answer.

Q.—About what time was the first letter you received for Furness in an inclosure addressed to you?

A.—I received a great many letters addressed to Mr. Furness, but I don't know from whom they came.

Mr. Busteed very violently objected to the question whilst the witness was making his reply. He objected to any question which had relation to any other period of history than that connected with the imprisonment of this woman at the insane retreat in Flushing.

Mr. Brady—On what ground?

Mr. Busteed—On the ground that it is utterly irrelevant to the issue we are trying.

Mr. Brady—What is the issue we are trying?

Mr. Busteed—I choose to have the Court pass upon this objection.

Mr. Brady—So do I. I would like to know what is the issue to which the learned gentleman refers, and I would like the gentleman to state for what purpose he has read these letters at all. I shall endeavor to convince your Honor, if ever a time comes for a full discussion of this case on the merits, that nothing could have been done for Mr. Furness much worse than to read those letters at all. But of that perhaps the counsel who represent him are the best judges, and if they have been indiscreet they have to respond for that to their client, and with that I have nothing to do. We have, however, something to do with those letters, they having been produced in refereuce to the position Mr. Furness occupies in this case. And I mean to contend before your Honor that there is nothing in the law of the land which at all prevents your Honor from refusing to interfere with the disposition of this lady. I intend to present to your Honor some cases that have occurred in England, and of which, perhaps, your Honor is already aware, where the English Courts of Justice, with that nice appreciation of their dignity, of which they have never permitted themselves to be divested for a moment, have, in asserting the evil character of a proceeding like this, instantly dismissed it from their consideration, and felt that it would be a reproach to the Government of England, to its institutions, to its judiciary, and to its bar, if it were longer entertained. And I hope it will not be found that there is anything in our law which makes an American Court of Justice incapable of asserting the supremacy of its own dignity, or rather, less capable of doing so than an English tribunal. Now, if I understand the present position of this case, these letters which, I shall claim, contain intrinsic evidence to every intelligent mind of the imbecility of intellect of the person who wrote them, are read for the purpose of showing that this lady is under restraint, that she is desirous of having her liberty, and that Mr. Furness is the champion through whom her liberation is to be effected. In opposition to that, I claim that any interest she may pretend to have in Mr. Furness has no actual foundation; that men of the world—men who know anything about women, and are not deluded by such professions as women under certain circumstances can make, can discover in these letters nothing to indicate any affection for Mr. Furness beyond its expression in words; and, when we come to the evidence on our side of the case, we will show the use by her of such expressions towards the same person as will make it impossible, if she be sane, for her to justify herself in the sight of God, of society, or in the judgment of an honest conscience, for having any relations whatever to this man. That proofs in our possession. I have endeavored to prevent the counsel on the other side from pursuing a course that would compel us to produce that evidence. I have endeavored to save him from going into matters which would involve such an exposure, and I predicted the results which have actually followed his disregard of my efforts towards that end. It has been pretended on the other side that they have come to the rescue of this lady, who has been most oppressively held in a dungeon, as they figuratively express it, and that they are willing to do anything—anything whatever that is honorable—to set her at large. Now, Sir, I propose to prove by Mr. Hearne that, for a long time previous to this habeas corpus, and long before this woman was put in the place where she now is, he was made the medium of communication between her and Mr. Furness, and that a clandestine correspondence, unknown to the husband of this lady, was thus carried on with Mr. Furness. Now, I do not mean, in this affair, to disparage the position or standing of Mr. Hearne. Not by any means, because I feel the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the fact that I consider him a personal friend of mine, and have the greatest regard for his character and feelings. Nor am I here to sit in judgment on the conduct of any man of the world in any affairs he may have with women. That I have nothing to do with. I will endeavor to discriminate in that nicety enough, and to the satisfaction of the gayest Lothario who struts through our streets, seeking for the gratification of that peculiar passion which, when correctly analysed, is more likely to be found to arise from vanity than from any sentiment of a more ardent nature. But the expressions of this woman, calling on Mr. Furness to act as her champion, are, I contend, marks of the imbecility of her mind and establish its unsoundness, not permanently, perhaps, but temporarily, and, in connection with her history, with a knowledge of what she has been and what she is, and some little proof of her antecedents before ever Mr. Furness saw her, will show that she has chimeras of the mind, fancies, hallucinations, utterly unworthy of any reliance in a Court of Justice. Now, if your Honor sees that we should be limited exclusively to the letters written within the month of October, of course you will say so. But if it is proper to show, as I claim it is, that this correspondence is not at all distinguishable from that which preceded it, that Mr. Furness does not stand towards this lady in the position of a person coming simply to seek her liberty at this time, and if, contrary to my theory there is a reciprocal passion or feeling between them, it exists for reasons which never can be recognized or tolerated in a Court of justice; and that, I think, would bear very directly on the question whether it is natural, or proper, or sane, for this woman to be permitted access to him and unrestrained liberty. Now, one remark before I take my seat. If a woman, educated by her parents, in a comfortable position of life, gets married, and is afterwards found in such a close relationship with an unmarried bachelor that she is writing him love-letters, calling him her "Dear Babie," employing towards him expressions of childish endearment, alluding to the past in terms which no sane man can misunderstand, asking him whether he is going to be married, telling him that she shall hate his wife even though his wife makes him happy. This is utterly inconsistent with the idea that she has in her any lingering remnant of that fling called virtue, that is, supposing her to be perfectly sane. And, when public attention has been drawn to her case, as that of a person unjustly restrained of her liberty, and she, out of this great City of New-York, full of American men—full of Americans who in every position in society, in every part of the world, and under all circumstances, are noted for being the most devoted, and kind, and attentive to the gentler sex, that the earth can exhibit—and by this I do not mean to disparage the people of any other nation—when, out of this vast community, she selects as her knight-errant the man to whom, in the estimation of New-York, she has stood in a guilty relation, it is evidence either that she is one of the most depraved persons that ever polluted the earth, which I do not assert, or that her mind, if not a total wreck, is rapidly drifting towards the strand where it is to be made a total wreck, utterly beyond reach of the influences that may be exerted to save it.

Mr. Busteed replied at length. He said that the gentleman's (Mr. Brady's) twenty minutes of declamation was proper only for a meeting of political stump, and that his reference to the English Courts and the English law was a disgusting affectation of school-boy knowledge. He charged the gentleman with being entitled to the glory and honor and distinction of having got into print every word of endearment or expression of kindness which Mrs. Woodman's letters contained, and asked the Court, in reference to the assertion of the opposing counsel, that she had employed terms in her letters to Mr. Furness which no sane man could misunderstand, whether there was a word in either of those three letters that would challenge the blush to the cheek of his (the Judge's) daughter or wife. Was there anything, he asked, approaching to either lasciviousness or obscenity in aught that had escaped her pen and been made public? "Evil be to him that evil thinks." He envied not the mind that could ascertain in any word of those three letters the first thing that approached evidence of guilt, and could only characterize the effort that had been made to pervert them as an unmeaning and unmanly avalanche of miserable epithets.

Mr. Brady rose to correct a gross misstatement of fact. He could not suppose it to be intentional, because he thought the gentleman's mind was very much in the condition of his client's.

Mr. Busteed would admit that.

Mr. Brady would submit that to the judgment of this auditory. The learned gentleman had thought proper to say that it was through his (Mr. Brady's) demand that those letters were read. That was simply untrue.

Mr. Busteed—I did not say so. I said simply the expressions of endearment in those letters.

Mr. Brady—I know you are not conscious of what you said.

Mr. Busteed—I insist that Mr. Brady takes his seat.

The Judge—I suggest whether it is likely to lead to the despatch of this business to have a formal opening and reply on every point that comes up.

Mr. Busteed—I insist that Mr. Brady resumes his seat.

Mr. Brady wished to recall to the recollection of the Court the fact that when Mr. Busteed was about to read a passage from a letter of this lady to Mr. Furness, which had been marked on the margin with a pencil for the purpose, he presumed, of showing what passages were to be read, he (Mr. Brady) rose and cautioned the gentleman not to read from that letter, stating that there was no evidence, in the first place, that this woman had written the letter—stating, what, of course, was an extreme point, that there was no evidence that this lady could write at all—and saying that if they did read those letters he had something in his possession to read which would not prove so be very delightful. The result was that the letters were withdrawn. On Saturday, however, when the gentleman got up and undertook to read a letter to the Court, it was his professional duty to read every word of it, and it was for the purpose of insisting on the performance of that duty that he (Mr. Brady) had directed the attention of the Court to the omission by Counsel of the word "Babie" in one of those letters.

Mr. Busteed renewed his question of order.

Mr. Brady insisted on his right to be heard on this question of fact, and

The Judge ruled that he was perfectly in order, and Counsel could except to that if he wished.

Mr. Busteed was aware that he had the right to except to it, so that his Honor's intimation was unnecessary. He did not except to it, however.

The Judge inquired what was the motion to which the evidence was now addressed.

After a lengthened statement by Mr. Busteed of his views on the subject,

Mr. Brady stated that his purpose in asking Mr. Hearne when he first received letters from this lady, inclosed to Mr. Furness, was to show that, in reference to the letters produced, she was in no other condition than she was in reference to other letters that the witness had received for Mr. Furness before she was put in this retreat at Flushing; that these letters were indications of hallucination towards this Mr. Furness, and that it was established in part by the fact of her carrying on a clandestine correspondence with him by means of letters addressed under cover to Mr. Hearne.

The Judge ruled that it was only proper to inquire as to the correspondence that had taken place since she had been put in that asylum—thereby sustaining Mr. Busteed's objection.

Mr. Hearne, who had left the stand, then read the following affidavits to which Mr. Busteed and himself made oath before the Judge.

AFFIDAVITS OF MESSRS. BUSTEED AND HEARNE.

In the matter of Caroline Woodman.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Richard Busteed, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That on Sunday, the 1st day of November, 1857, he went to the house called "Sandford Hall," at Flushing, Long Island, and saw Allan Macdonald, the keeper of a private asylum for persons alleged to be insane, and informed him that he was the counsel and legal adviser of Mrs. Caroline Woodman, confined in said asylum and restrained of her liberty, and in that capacity requested permission to see her alone, and advise with her as to her wishes and rights in the matter of the *habeas corpus* allowed for her in the above-

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Closing Week of Election—Letters of Mr. Williams and Mr. Chapman—A National Bank Thought of—Democratic Views on the Currency Question—General Cushing's Speech—The General Nominated for the House of Representatives—The Atlantic Monthly, &c., &c.

From our own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

The last week of our State contest closes with a respectable degree of liveliness, though nothing like what I have seen in other times is now visible. The papers contain accounts of the doings of conventions and meetings, and from their columns you might draw the conclusion that we are in the enjoyment of a lively contest, which we are not. There is a general desire to get rid of what is considered a bore, and hence, people are glad that election day is so near at hand.

The opinion is common that the vote will be light. As to the result, there is just the same confidence among the Gardner men and Banks men that there has been for the last six or eight weeks. The best estimate on Mr. BANKS' side that I have seen gives him 5,000 plurality. The most reasonable on the Governor's side gives him 2,000 plurality. The Governor is expected to do well in Suffolk, Essex and Norfolk. The Banks men rely on Worcester, Middlesex, and some of the Western Counties. The Counties of Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, and the Islands, are debatable land. I may be mistaken, but the conclusion to which I have come is, that the victer will not have a very great advantage over his principal opponent, and that a heavy disappointment is in store for somebody. The only certain thing is, that the immense majority that was thrown for the Fremont candidate a year ago is as much among antique things as the majority which we gave for Old Tip in the ever-memorable '40. A respectable plurality is the most that the winner can look for—a body's length, and no more. If there were any certainty as to what the Democrats will do, the result could be anticipated without much difficulty; but when one Democrat says that his party is about to give Governor GARDNER 15,000 votes, and another says that it is with the utmost difficulty that the Democrats are kept from going over to Mr. BANKS in a body,—and both are intelligent men, and ought to know the condition of their party,—there is no such thing as speaking positively on the subject. Policy points to the Democrats the propriety of supporting their own candidate, and they can be left to take care of their own interests, which is more than can be said of any other party.

Mr. R. A. CHAPMAN and Mr. ASHMUN have written letters in support of Mr. BANKS. Mr. ASHMUN'S letter is written with great ability, and will probably tell among the Webster Whigs. Mr. CHAPMAN writes more in an Anti-Slavery tone than I had looked for in a gentleman of his known conservative sentiments. But there's a new formation of parties going on here, and the incidents are likely to be queer enough.

There is not a little discussion here about establishing a National Bank, coupled with the idea of banishing all small bills from the currency, and reducing the local banks to a very degraded position, these same local banks being, just now, in very bad repute. Business men favor the project and our leading Democratic politicians discuss it with avidity, in the hope of taking public attention from matters that are less palatable to them. They hope, should the "bank question" be revived, to get back some of their lost Northern legions, by conjuring in the name of JACKSON and his associates, their dead men being more powerful than any of their living leaders. Whether a National Bank is demanded by the necessities of the public or not, it is safe to say that the Democrats would oppose its creation, if their men here are fair representatives of the party. The old hostility of the party to paper money and banks shows itself on every possible occasion, and affords the clearest indication that could be desired of the true relation of the Democrats to the monetary system of the country.

What took place at a Democratic meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 23d, illustrates the Democratic idea on the currency, and proves that the ruling national party are as ready as they were in '37 to enter upon a crusade against the banks. A series of resolves were adopted of such a character, that if Mr. Rip Van Winkle, or one of the Seven Sleepers, had stepped into the meeting, after a comfortable little nap of twenty years or so, and heard them read, he would have thought Mr. VAN BUREN was in the first year of his Presidency, only that he would have been a little struck by the appearance of Whigs at a gathering where such "Locofoco" doctrines were avowed. The resolves were followed by a lot of speeches, in course of some of which the banks were cursed with an energy that would have excited the envy of Ernulphus. Mr. HALLETT made the astounding announcement that Gen. JACKSON originated the Sub-Treasury, which shows that his memory is getting to be as bad as his political morals. That measure, when first proposed in Congress, in Gen. JACKSON'S time, was voted down by Democrats, and came from a Whig source, I think. It was brought forward by Mr. VAN BUREN, as a Democratic and party measure, at the extra session of 1837, failed, was again brought forward, and adopted in the Summer of 1840; was repealed in Mr. TYLER'S time, and restored in that of Mr. POLK. General JACKSON favored the "pet-bank" scheme, under which some of our Democrats managed to feather their nests so well, while they plucked their neighbors so thoroughly as to make of each of them a lively illustration of PLATO'S man. So long as suspension then endured, the Democratic pet banks were just as good as the best banks, as all things are of the same weight where there is no air; but no sooner had payments been resumed than the pets proved to be the worst kind of pickies. It was commonly said that when they discounted they paid out their bills by the hat-full; it is certain that they redeemed them by less than a thimble-full of silver—German, at that. These fog-banks disappeared before the sun of resumption, vanishing like the morning cloud and the early dew.

Mr. HALLETT went so far as to tell the voters that they had a remedy for the financial difficulty in their own hands, which was the ballot; and that the election of Mr. BEACH could remove the evils that prevail! I don't know whether he expected people to believe his nonsense, but I am very sure that he does not believe it himself. All the other orators were eloquent on the subject of the currency, quite forgetting that their own men had as much to do with the creation of banks as others. Were they to carry the State, and have entire control of the Legislature, they could afford no more relief, and would be ready to grant more bank charters, for the sake of getting an increase of the bank tax, which was the reason why they were granted so numerously in former years. The banks of Massachusetts, to a very great extent, owe their existence, not to the business wants of the people, but to the desire of politicians to get revenue indirectly. "An ignorant impatience of taxation"—that is, of direct taxation—is as common in Massachusetts as it is in England, and hence the number of our banks is large. Even the existing legislature granted a charter, but a few months ago, for a new Boston bank, with a million of capital, I think, and which would have gone into operation about this time, had it not been for the occurrence of the "crisis," but which is now, *in nubibus*, though the men who hold the charter are "good men of their hands." Had the "crisis" been postponed seven or eight months, the next Legislature would have had a flood of petitions before it for the creation of new banks, or for the increase of the capital of old banks.

Gen. CUSHING had a great crowd to hear him in Faneuil Hall, on the 27th. There is much in his speech with which three-fourths of the people of Massachusetts cannot agree, but not one of their number who has read that speech can truthfully say that it is not statesmanlike and gentlemanlike, both in its matter and its manner. There is not an uncourteous word in it, neither is there an uncivil imputation from its opening to its close. Even the Garrisonians had that justice done their motives which, on principle, they never do to the motives of others. Gen. CUSHING has been nominated for the State House of Representatives by the Democrats of his district, with the prospect of being supported by men of other parties; and some of his enemies say that the tone of his speech is due to his hope of conciliating political opponents. Perhaps they are right; but surely the General pays a higher compliment to the sense and taste of the voters when he thinks their support can be won by addressing them in the language of a well-bred man than that person pays them who employs the language of the fish-market to inculcate the ideas of the demagogue. If I must be deluded—the common fate of mortality—certainly I should not prefer, as the agent of the delusion, the howlings of the polecat to the songs of the sirens.

I suppose you have seen the new Magazine—*The Atlantic Monthly*. The appearance of it is uncommonly good, though I prefer the solid page of *Putnam* to the leaded page of the *Atlantic*, which is just contrary to the opinion I should have held in my type-sticking days. The papers give the names of most of the contributors, but I have seen no mention made of the authorship of the second article, "Florentine Mosaics," and which is the best in the number. It is from the pen of LOTHROP MOTLEY, the first of American historians, and who shows that he is as skillful in light literature as in the highest department of history. The plan of keeping the names of the contributors secret, has entirely failed—more's the pity—for half the authority of a publication of the kind, perhaps more, must depend upon the anonymous being preserved for its pages. At the utmost, people should be allowed only to guess at the writers. A capital mistake was made by the publishers in announcing a list of contributors, for not only did this take the reading public into their confidence, but it raised expectations that never can be fulfilled. When readers are told that PRESCOTT, and HAWTHORNE, and EMERSON, and WHITTIER, and FELTON, and QUINCY, and BRYANT, and a dozen others of similar literary rank, are to furnish their mental food, they are not likely to be satisfied with the efforts of common men. It is as if men were asked to sit down to a course of baked locust, after having received special invitation to a banquet to be prepared by Monsieur ALEXIS SOYER. The common writers are quite as likely to do well as the great ones, but you could never make people believe it. There is nothing like names, whatever the lady of Verona may say to the contrary.

October closes gloomily, after almost a week of rain, and a full week of mud. Ordinarily the finest month of the twelve, this year it has been the worst; so, perhaps, to match with the times.

The annual Thanksgiving is to take place on the 26th of November, the Governor having kept back the proclamation until within the last two or three days. I suppose we are to be thankful for the same reason that poor old GEORGE the Third was thankful at the close of the American war—because of things being no worse.

There is nothing said about bank resumption, and the subject seems to have been passed over by common consent. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting specie, unless you are poor, and particularly need it. THYME.

P. S.—The following was the vote for Governor in this State last year:

Gardner	92,467	Bell, (Whig)	7,075
Beach	40,082	Scattering	6,916
Gordon, (Fill.)	10,383		

The vote for Presidential Electors was larger by some thousands.

MEXICO.

Depredations of Banditti and Unsettled State of the Country—Necessity for a Dictatorship—Difference Between the Positions of Santa Ana and General Comonfort—Probabilities of the Latter's Downfall, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 19.

The chapter of events for the past fortnight, I regret to say, is not of the most cheering character. Each day new proofs of the dissolving condition of this country come to hand. About one-half of the United States of Mexico are actually experiencing the evils of predatory wars or are in constant fear of such visitations. The experiment of a Federal Government in Mexico has been fully tried so far as all hopes may be entertained of Government in that manner. But a few months have elapsed since the State Governments were organized under the new Federal Coustitution, but enough of time has transpired to show conclusively the pusillanimity of the State Legislatures and the entire absurdity of a real republican form of government in a country that is blessed with such a small quota of practical common sense.

Although the number of Sophists (of the same style that cursed Greece in the days of SOCRATES) in Mexico is very large, there are but a very few who understand anything of the forms of modern Government. The Congress of the nation and the Legislatures of the States are filled with Sophists. They are suited for flowery and well-turned speeches, but cannot understand the present condition of the country, nor can they do anything to save it from the troubles it is daily flowing into. As the Legislatures have become masters of States, so have robberies, murders and revolutions increased; as the powers have fallen from the hands of President COMONFORT, so has disorganization made itself manifest in all parts of the country. The Legislatures are at work to maintain their preponderance of power over the Governors, and, in the meantime, robbers and revolutionists rob and disturb the country; the general Congress of the nation deliberate to withhold the proper power from the President, and day by day the army is becoming thinned by desertions, and the balance, becoming starved for want of pay, are daily becoming more troublesome.

In no country does the old adage, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," apply so well as in this. Great men are scarce in this country. SANTA ANA was, in his time, a really great man, and I believe that COMONFORT is more than his equal as an executive for Mexico; but there is this difference in the situations of these two men: SANTA ANA had a treasury and an army, but COMONFORT has not these two apparent necessities in a government. COMONFORT has had a comparatively weak army and no treasury. He has been forced to twist and turn in every shape to sustain himself, and has, up to the present time, managed with great shrewdness. But all this, I fear, will be lost if he is not able to do something during in the next few days. At present the Congress is pitted against him, the army is discontented for want of pay, and hourly his position looks worse. The present week will likely bring COMONFORT down, or he will be forced to kick out the Congress.

This Congress is willing to give extraordinary powers, but is undecided to whom they shall be given. LERDO DE TEGADA is named, also BENITO JUAREZ, and JUAN JOSE BAZ, late Governor of this city and district. Each one of these gentlemen has many friends. The friends of the one are the friends of the other. At present no serious breaks have taken place between them, but the moment that COMONFORT is clearly lost, then must come up a warm strife, and doubtless bad feelings will ensue. The result of the debate on extraordinary powers I consiper as exceedingly doubtful. At present COMONFORT'S chances look small, but it is possible for him to rally very fast, and should he recover himself again, he will be stronger than ever.

As the general news of the country for the last fortnight is made up of robberies, murders, &c., I will refer you to the journals of this capital for those interesting details.

BLYTHE ISLAND.—It was recently stated that the Secretary of the Navy would refuse to carry into effect the provision made by Congress, at the last session, for the purchase of Blythe Island for a naval depôt. But this, it is now said, is a mistake, like many other reports in regard to a reduction of expenditures. The title to the island has not yet been examined and approved by the Attorney-General, nor has the State of Georgia ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the land to be selected for the depôt. The Legislature will, no doubt, do this at the approaching session.

Revolt in the Dutch East Indies.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The last report of news from British India was accompanied by a short statement relative to the Dutch East Indies, which, in view of the great interest awakened by events transpiring in the former country, probably attracted very little attention. It was stated that serious apprehensions of revolt in Java were entertained by the European residents. Information from that quarter, derived from private sources, (as very little can transpire through public ones,) has for some time past, even previous to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion, convinced many in this country, whose attention has been directed to the condition of the East Indian Archipelago, that the Dutch were in imminent danger of having their power and prestige in the Indian seas put to a very severe test; but, in their case, the danger arises not from a demoralized army, but from an irritated and a united people.

Dutch dominion in Java and neighboring islands is maintained upon even a more slender footing than that of the British in the Indian Peninsula. The Netherlands Indian army is composed of about 2,500 European troops and 8,000 native soldiers, who have to control 16,000,000 of people Chiefly in Java, and partly in Sumatra, Borneo and the Moluccas. The native force has been wisely made up from different races;—Malays, Javanese, Dayaks, Bughinese and Alfurans, and may be relied upon by the Government; but not so with regard to the people of Sumatra,—the warlike Battaks and Passumese, who are at this time keeping up an active partisan warfare with the Dutch; and not so as regards the rude and honest Sundese, the Javan mountaineers, nor the Alfuras of the Celebes group, nor the fierce Lanuns of the Sulu sea;—all of whom are at this time, at various points, menacing the grasping and impolitic monopolists of "Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Dort;" and eager to revenge the perfidies and brutalities of Both and Volckenier, and revive the terrors inspired by Lintot and Deepo Neghoro.

Several Dutch civil officers, Posthouders and Packhuismeesters, have been recently slain by natives in an open and daring manner, whilst in the discharge of their duties. This has happened in the Preanger Regencies of Java, and in the Lampong District and Residency of Palembang, in Sumatra. A conspiracy, said to be as terribly comprehensive in its purposes as that of ERBERFELDT, the half-breed, has been recently discovered, although there is no mention of any arrest of note. The Lanuns are breaking forth in unusual force from their pirate haunts; and all their destructive ferocity seems to be directed against those petty islands, and those native vessels that claim the protection of the Dutch flag. The Alfuras of Celebes have behn cutting off some small parties of Dutchmen, and large reinforcements have been ordered to Macassar. The Kongsis of the north-east coast of Borneo have killed a Dutch Posthouder and taken possession of a small fort, and thus, at the most important points, strong evidences of hostility to Dutch dominion are shown throughout the Archipelago.

The general diffusion of the Malay language throughout the Archipelagian seas facilitates a very extensive intercourse among the several insular nations; and as Malay literature and Malay customs are acquiring a dominant influence, all of the Archipelagian races are affected by Malay designs and sympathies. The well-informed Dayaks of Borneo, and the Bughinese of Celebes, take as much interest in the traditions of Menangkabau, and the storied feats of Laksamana, as the polished Malay chieftains of Achin and Jambee. The Shibboleth of the Malays, that the *Orang Malayu* (justly designated as the Normen of the Eastern seas) shall grow to a great nation "throughout the seas, beneath and above the winds," (which comprehensive designation signifies all the region affected by the northwest and southeast Monsoons,) and shall have their metropolis in the sacred valley of Menangkabau, is now incorporated in the songs and stories of all the semi-civilized races of the Archipelago.

Whatever the hopes and whatever the purposes of the Malay races, and whatever their feeling of hostility to their present European masters, they have never shown any special hostility to the European race. In this particular, these Asiatic islanders differ essentially from the proud, conceited and inveterately prejudiced natives of the Asiatic continent. The amiable and simple Javanese, as well as the crafty and warlike Sumatrans most cordially acknowledge the excellency and superiority of many of the contrivances and appliances of their *tuan besar*, the European officer or merchant. The Javanese under DEEPO NEGHORO that evinced such hatred to Dutch rule, were the most zealously faith of subjects under the wise administration of the English Raffles; and now, as we learn by late mails, the Sumatrans at Siak, hitherto deemed to be and unquestionably are independent, fearing the approach of Dutch interference, and detesting the Dutch people, have applied to British subjects at Singapore for aid, having previously applied in vain to the British Government, which was prevented from giving attention to their petition by reason of the restrictions of the treaty of 1824. Subsequently the people of Siak have made overtures to an American commanding a vessel in those seas, offering to him the same advantages, that were presented to Rajah BROOKE by the Sultan of Bruni, if he would aid with his vessel, people, and guns to defend the Siak River.

The East Indian Archipelago offers us a better market for our products and manufactures, than all China and India does, according to the present operations of trade in that quarter, as the Archipelagians are ready to take our products for their valuable staples; therefore it behooves us to give some especial attention to Malaysian affairs; and we need not feel any regrets, or apprehension of loss to our interests, if efforts should be made, and should succeed there, in maintaining a righteous independence. OCEANICUS.

Political and Social Condition of Tuscany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of Wednesday, Oct. 28, there appeared a letter from your correspondent, "Dick Tinto," on Tuscany. Having resided for many years in that beautiful and prosperous country, I cannot agree with your correspondent in the gloomy views which he expresses on the subject of Italian character, enterprise and industry.

As I do not consider the columns of a newspaper fitting place for religious controversy, I shall not question whether the melancholy state of things which he describes (admitting for the moment that they exist) is, or is not, caused by Madonnaism. But it is strange, if your correspondent is right, that during the palmy days of the old Florentine Republic, when it was the "seat of the wealth, commerce and industry which made princes of the Medici and other noble families," the people were just as much "Madonnaists" as as they are to-day. The glorious Duomo, the forerunner of St. Peter's, was raised and dedicated in honor of St. Maria dei Fiori; another Church, so beautiful that BUONAROTTI called it his bride St. Maria Novella, the Annunziata, with its alleged miraculous virgin, and many others decorated by the frescoes of GIOTTO, FRA ANGELICO, ANDREA DEL SARTO and other artists of the golden age of art, now the traveler's chief attraction during his sojourn in Florence, remain to testify the devotion of the brave old Republic to the Madonna.

Turning from the churches to the galleries of art, we find that the *chef d'œuvres*, to which artists from all countries flock for instruction, represent holy families, madonnas and legends of the Saints. Have modern artists equaled their predecessors, who were "Madonnaists?" Many art-critics, among others, and perhaps the most competent, RUSKIN, consider that as artists lost their faith, art declined, and that because our age is faithless, our art has grown corrupted. DANTE, his great poem proves it, was a "Madonnaist." It is true, Tuscany has now no poet who equals him. Has any other country? Nay, is there any name, even SHAKESPEARE'S, that is worthy to be placed beside his? Is he not still, in the words of his epitaph, "*Altissima Poeta?*"

Tuscany has poets and artists still. The names of GIUSTI GUERRAZZI and BARTOLINI, the sculptor, who died a few years since, are known beyond the "precincts of the Peninsula."

Your correspondent asserts that the trade and commerce of the country are almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. Has he never seen the porcelain manufactory of the Marquis GINNOSI, who gained a prize at Paris in 1855, for the beauty of his productions? Of the Government Mosaic Works? which are unique. What of the borax mines? the great export of the country—their proprietor, Count SARDOVELL, is Tuscan. Has he visited the factories of Prato, Pestoia, and the Silk Works at Lucca, all in the hands of Italians? Mr. SLOANE, the proprietor of the rich coppermines near Monte Catini, is, unfortunately for your correspondent's theory, an exceedingly devout Madonnaist. Why should "Madonnaism" prosper with Englishmen while it degrades the Italian?

There is a large resident and floating English population in Florence: they require an English apothecary to compound the strong doses which they indulge in. Mr. ROBERTS, the druggist, does a good business with his compatriots. If the Florentine chemists starve, it must be that their fellow-citizens are distressingly healthy. There are two English stores, both grocers, and three French, in the whole city. The banking establishments of any importance are Italian. FIORENTINO.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR:—Several articles have appeared in your paper directing public attention towards the mismanagement of Railroads, but in none of them which I have seen has such a remedy for the abuses pointed out been suggested as, it seems to me, experience dictates. The present critical financial condition of the Railroads of the United States, though attributed by many persons to panic, has not been wholly unforeseen by others who have little beyond a theoretical interest in the matter one way or the other, and is not in the least degree surprising to one who has spent a great part of his life engaged in business which has given him a pretty intimate knowledge of the character and ability of some of the prominent railroad men of the country. A rather common opinion is held, that any man who chooses to exert himself for the purpose a short time, can become sufficiently familiar with railroads to be made President, Vice-President or Superintendent, or manager of one of them; and that in selecting such an officer, stockholders should look rather for shrewdness, energy and a general knowledge of business, than for integrity and experience. On nine out of ten railroads the President exercises, either openly or indirectly, almost independent control—the rest of the directors have their own private affairs to look after, having obtained their election for the sake, perhaps, of free passes, or in order to promote their own interests in the way of business totally disconnected with the general interests of the stockholders—themselves holding very few shares.

Now, whatever may be said to the contrary, a great railroad is a very difficult machine to manage well. Can one be named that is in all respects managed well? The present system has been most perseveringly tried, and the disastrous result is now before us! Experience and good judgment concerning the peculiar kind of business referred to, would be as advantageously exercised, and is in fact as indispensable for the successful direction of railroads, financially and mechanically, as for any craft or business, but men possessing such information, good judgment and experience combined, are not to be had for the inducement offered; indeed they do not at present exist as a class in the community for the reason that sufficient inducement has never yet been held out to create such a class.

It is true that stockholders are ready enough, when their case becomes desperate, to pay an extravagant salary in the hope of securing the right man for their emergency, the consequence sometimes being only to exhibit more clearly to the public their deplorable condition, and to bring about a more speedy crisis—but indirect gains, independent of salary, are too often the reward sought by railroad managers. And so long as such means of remuneration are tolerated in the case of a President, we must be prepared to allow some corresponding method of self-payment to be enjoyed by the subordinates. Hence the difficulty of ascertaining the real cost of managing and operating any railroad. The men wanted as railroad managers are honest men, who know the value of and how to encourage honesty in those who act under them. They must have peculiar and rare ability in the control and direction of large numbers of intelligent men; they should possess financial ability enough to know whether a dividend is earned or not; mechanical knowledge, general information, and freedom from prejudice to allow them to take advantage of the economical improvements ready to be introduced about them, or being introduced elsewhere. After the money now so urgently asked for is obtained, something else will be needed to prevent a gradual wasting away of the great property involved, and the simplest and most rational way of providing for the necessity is at once to set about the encouragement of a class of men as Railroad Managers, who will work fairly for their employers, instead of wholly for themselves, and are qualified for what they undertake. Yours, very respectfully,

A RAILROAD STOCKHOLDER.

A Legal Defect.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to make a suggestion as to a needed reform in legal matters in our City. It is well known to the bar, and also to the merchants of the City, that when a judgment is recovered in any of our Courts, it must be docketed in the office of the County Clerk before it can become a lien upon the real estate of the party against whom it is recovered. Such judgment becomes a lien upon personal property only when an execution has been issued and an actual levy made. When a judgment is recovered in the Supreme, Superior, Commen Pleas or Marine Court, it must be docketed in the office of the County Clerk before an execution against either real or personal property can be issued. Hence it is very easy to ascertain, by applying to the County Clerk, whether any judgment exists of record against a party. But we have seven Justices' Courts in the City, and when A. recovers a judgment in one of those Courts against B, it is optional with A to docket the judgment in the County Clerk's Office, or to issue execution, without such docketing, directly to a constable. The constables are illimitable in number. C wishes to purchase a stock of goods of B, but he has heard that judgment has been recovered against B somewhere. There may be a levy on those goods, and he not safe in buying them. He goes to the County Clerk and finds no judgment there. So far, well. But it may be a judgment in a Justice's Court, and some constable have made a levy. How is this to be ascertained except by running to fifty different quarters? I experienced the difficulty of this to-day in a transaction for a client. I suggest as a remedy for this that the following section be added to the act regulating our District Courts:

"Whenever a judgment is rendered in any of those Courts it shall be the duty of the Clerk of such Court forthwith to file for docketing a transcript of such judgment with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, upon which transcript shall be indorsed the Court in which such judgment was recovered, and the name of the constable in whose hands the execution, if any be issued, is placed. If the execution be not issued at the time of the recovery of such judgment, the Clerk when he issues such execution shall file with the Clerk of the City and County a memorandum of the name of such constable. No execution shall be issued upon any judgment in a Justices' Court until such transcript be filed, and the name of the constable registered in such County Clerk's office."

By such an act we should be able to ascertain at once, by applying to the County Clerk, the position, as far as judgments are concerned, of every man with whom we are dealing.

A LAWYER.

More Murders.

A horrible affair occurred last week in Iowa. The Stoughton (Wis.) *Independent* has a letter describing it. Mr. ADAMS, Editor of the *Ware County Sentinel*, was married a short time since to a Miss JENKINS, who had previously been engaged to another man, by the name of HARLEY. HARLEY, on the morning of the wedding-day, had threatened Miss JENKINS with revenge, if she persisted in marrying his rival. On the 16th of September, HARLEY came to ADAMS' house while the latter was absent with his wife, and finding it only occupied by an old negro woman, knocked her down with an axe, fracturing her skull, and then proceeded to demolish all the furniture, and disfigure the premises. The next morning ADAMS armed himself with a rifle and a knife and went in search of HARLEY. He had not far to go, for about one hundred yards from the house, on the road which passes through a strip of woods, he met HARLEY, apparently proceeding to complete his work of destruction. A farmer's boy, who happened to be a short distance behind, was the sole witness of the dreadful scene that ensued, and which froze his blood with terror. A short but violent conversation commenced between the two, when ADAMS discharged his rifle, only wounding HARLEY in the arm. HARLEY, a large, athletic man, then closed with him, and a terrible conflict followed. ADAMS at last received a fatal blow from his antagonist's knife, and HARLEY, though cut almost to pieces, raised the dead body, with the knife still sticking in his upright breast, and carried it into the presence of Mrs. ADAMS. The boy followed mechanically to see the *denouement*, too frightened to summon assistance, and too weak to give it himself. Mrs. ADAMS received the murderer with a shriek, and fell fainting upon the corpse. HARLEY had still strength enough to draw the knife, and cutting her features until not a lineament was recognizable, plunged it into his own heart, and fell back, his hand still grasping the hair of his victim. The boy at last sufficiently recovered himself to run for aid. When it came both men were dead and Mrs. ADAMS insensible, having almost bled to death.

At Auburn, N. Y., on Friday, MICHAEL BRANNAN, convicted of the murder of JAMES H. BEADLE, was sentenced to be hung on the 18th of December. BRANNAN made a speech to Judge and Jury, assuring them that he had no hard feelings towards them, but attested his entire innocence of the crime. He said he was, from his youth up, a wild and rollicking boy, and advised all young men to be warned by his fate and avoid his course. He said: "I suppose I shall be swung into eternity on this verdict of the Grand Jury; but I'm innocent! So much for being in bad company! I can't help all this now. But I have to request that if I am hung, as I expect I shall be, that I shall be strung up in public where the people can see me. I don't know as the law allows this, but I hope it does. I don't want to meet this kind of death in a little room in one corner of the jail, with half a dozen or so of folks about me. If I must be executed I want the people to see it done." A marked peculiarity of this trial is to be found in the fact, that the prisoner was convicted upon entirety circumstantial evidence. There was not a particle of positive evidence in the case.

At the Fair grounds, near Richmond, Va., last week, a negro man named HALEY was killed by NIMROD B. DICKINSON, a commission merchant of Richmond. HALEY kept a refreshment saloon at the Fair; DICKINSON went to dun him for pay for articles furnished from his store; high words followed, and DICKINSON seized a carving knife and stabbed HALEY, who died soon after. He leaves a widow and six children. DICKINSON gave himself up, and is in jail.

Near Norfolk, Va., last Friday, a gang of ruffians went to the house of an Irishman named WOLFE—familiarly known as "the old charcoal man"—and after driving an old negro woman out of doors, beat WOLFE unmercifully about the head and neck, so that, when discovered on Saturday, he was dead from the effect of his bruises. They broke open every chest and drawer in the house, and cleared out with WOLFE'S little hoard of money.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Rangely, Franklin County, Maine, a few days since. A boy was shot by his father, HENRY WILBUR, who has at times been subject to insanity. The boy, a lad of eleven years, was lying sick with fever, and so low as to be unable to help himself. Coming into the room, the father deliberately took down his gun from the wall where it hung, and before his intentions became known to those present fired at his son. The boy lingered but a few hours.

Supposed Loss of the Captain and Three of the Crew of Bark David Nickels.

Correspondence of the Savannah Morning News.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1857.

Mr. EDITOR: The bark *David Nickels*, of Searsport, Me., from Matanzas, Cuba, to St. Mary's, Ga., in ballast, arrived at this port this morning, in distress. It appears that when about 25 miles from this place, about 8 o'clock on the evening of yesterday, the 17th inst., the Captain (whose name the second mate reports as BOYN) while in the act of harpooning a dolphin fell overboard, when the first mate and two of the crew lowered a boat and went in search of him. There remained on board but two of the crew and the cook, one of whom reports himself as second mate. He hove the vessel to, and hoisted a light, and remained at out the place for a long time; not seeing them return, he set sail, and reached this city about 7 o'clock this morning. The above is the report of the second mate, who gives his name as CHARLES SMITH.

The citizens of this place were somewhat surprised at seeing the vessel come over at a very shoal place, paying no regard to the old and regular bars or buoys; but as luck would have it, the tide was high, and she came over without injury.

I learn that the pilots of this place went in search of the missing, but returned this evening without having seen anything of them. It is strange that the second mate does not know where he was at the time of the disaster; he could not tell whether he was north or south of this place. I suppose another search will be made to-morrow.

Yours, R. S.

Emigration Back to Ireland.

From the Citizen.

One of the effects of the present commercial crisis is an ebb in the hitherto flowing tide of emigration. To see a ship *laden with emigrants from America to Ireland* is a novel sight. On Saturday last the clipper ship *Dreadnaught* sailed from this port for Liverpool, with three hundred and forty passengers, the largest number ever taken in a sailing vessel from this country to Europe. Most of these are destined for Ireland. We also learn from Massachusetts papers that numbers of Irishmen are leaving that State for their native land. Up to the present time the emigration to the United States for this year has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year. But the news of commercial and manufacturing distress which has by this time reached the old country will check the exodus, and when the emigrant ships reach the shores of Great Britain and Ireland full of passengers from this country, the effect will be to arrest emigration altogether, or rather to divert it wholly to Australia, whither it has already been very great, and every day increasing.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES ON LONG ISLAND.—Four new light-houses are to be added to the coast illumination on Long Island, some of which have been completed, and others are in progress. The frequent occurrence of wrecks upon the coast of Long Island, about midway between Montauk and Fire Island, has been attributed to the absence of a good coast light between these two points. To supply this omission, the Light-House Department are employed in the erection of a light between these two points, that is, opposite and about 12 miles south of Riverhead, on the main. The location is on Panguoy Point, Great West Bay, 42 miles west of Montauk, the same distance east of Fire Island, and about a mile and a half north of the outer beach. The work is under the superintendence of Lieut. J. C. DUANE. The structure is a round tower of brick, 33 feet at the base, and the hight to be 170 feet above mean tide water. The walls are 8 feet thick, tapering to the top, leaving on the inside space of 10 feet 6 inches which is occupied by a spiral stairway of iron, supported on one side by the wall, and on the other by an iron column running perpendicularly up through the centre. The work has already progressed to the height of 140 feet.

The Light will probably be ready for use by the middle of December, and when completed will be higher by 34 feet than any other light-house tower in the United States. Forty-one men are employed under the direction of Mr. EDWARD HALL. The work was commenced in April.

The new Light-House at *Horton's Point*, (Southold,) is completed and ready for lighting; and that at *Lloyd's Neck* was finished about the same time.

The work upon the new Light-House at Fire Island is progressing; the foundation is to be 139 feet in diameter, and the height of tower 170 feet. Fifty-three men, under the supervision of Mr. WM. LANE, are engaged upon the work. It will require another year for its completion.

Interesting Presentment by a Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

The Grand Jury came into Court to-day and made the following presentment:

To the Brooklyn City Court:

The Grand Jury impanneled at the October Term of the said Court, in closing the labors of the Term, beg leave to present to the Court:

That they have visited and minutely inspected the condition of the jail of the county now under the charge of Burdett Stryker, Esq., Sheriff.

We find, on examination of cells of the female prisoners, that they are greatly deficient in construction, lacking suitable ventilation. They are neat, clean and well furnished, but the air within the cells is of necessity impure, and the apartments wholly unsuitable for sleeping. The cells occupied by male prisoners are better ventilated, but are greatly exposed to stench and filth by reason of the conduits or pipes carrying off the filthy water and contents of chamber-buckets.

The cells of the whole jail are too low, and thereby are subjected to an impure air. Two stories at least should be added to each of the wings of the jail appropriated to cells. This would elevate the cells so as to secure a free circulation of air, and at the same time lessen the facilities for escape. The roofs of those wings are at present in a very insecure state, and have rendered comparatively easy the escape of several prisoners under the former sheriff.

These insecurities in the jail and defects in the construction of the apartments and appendages are chargeable, not to the Sheriff, but entirely to the penuriousness of the Board of Supervisors.

The attention of that body should at once be directed to the unsafe condition of the Jail.

The Grand Jury found several prisoners awaiting trial and anxious to be tried, but whose trial in several cases seems to have been unwarrantably delayed. They learned from one of the prisoners he had been in some five months awaiting his trial. A large proportion of those now in Jail have been sent there for intoxication. The Grand Jury were pained to learn that nearly five-sixths of the females now imprisoned were committed for intoxication. Many of them are mothers, leaving children at home or roving abroad in the streets, and three-fourths of these imprisoned females are of Irish descent.

Below we submit to the Court the statistics as furnished us from the Jailor for the last three months. Whole number now imprisoned for intoxication is:

Males	34
Females	31
Number of males committed in August	307
Number of females committed in August	130
Number of males committed in September	317
Number of females committed in September	142
Number of males committed in October	337
Number of females committed in October	170
Total committed in three months	1,377

The Grand Jury have reason to believe that nine-tenths of the liquor sold to this class of persons was sold in violation of law, and that the sellers in such cases rather than the inebriates, should be suffering the penalties of the law. The Jury regret to learn that through dereliction of the public functionaries, the law as to unlicensed selling remains nearly a dead letter upon the Statute Book. Yet they believe in the hands of faithful, persevering, honest officers, ministerial and judicial, the present excise law, imperfect as it is, would do away with four-fifths of the evils flowing from intoxicating drinks.

While the City abounds with unlicensed dramshops, the Jury cannot learn that the Commissioners of Excise, whose sworn duty it is to prosecute for offences under the law, have in a single instance discharged that duty. Had one-tenth of the penalties incurred under this law been exacted at the hands of the offenders, the Jury believe a fund would have been accumulated sufficient to support all the poor in our County. Out of some 1,500 retail shops and saloons in the city the Grand Jury cannot learn that 200 have been licensed. The rest are selling in open violation of law, and that, too, under the eyes of the public functionaries.

In view of the amount of crime, suffering, pauperism and increased taxation now staring us in the face, the Jury present this illegal, unlicensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, as an evil calling loudly for redress.

The Grand Jury are happy to learn from all the prisoners and those visiting the Jail that Sheriff Stryker, is indefatigable in his care and attention to those under his charge, that his humanity and kindness of heart have contributed much to the comfort of the prisoners and his sympathy and courtesy have commended him to all those who have occasion to look after or visit their imprisoned friends.

The November term of this Court will open to-day and adjourn to Monday next. To-day no default or inquest will be allowed.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. W. CLEVELAND, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, makes the following report of deaths during the week ending Saturday last: males, 42; females, 38; total, 80. Men, 18; boys, 24; women, 18; girls, 20.

Diseases.—Consumption, 14; disease of brain, 10; stillborn, 7; inflammation of lungs, 4; convulsions, 4; dropsy, 3; croup, 3; dysentery, 3; bronchitis, 3; marasmus, 3; cholera infantum, 3; erysipelas, old age, typhoid fever, congestion of lungs, casualties, inflammation of stomach, disease of the heart, 2 each; debility, tumors, catarrh in chest, hemorrhage, typhus fever, drowned, apoplexy, scarlet fever, peritonitis, 1 each.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 28; 1 to 2, 8; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 8; 30 to 40, 14; 40 to 50, 9; 50 to 60, 1; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1.

Nativity.—United States, 52; Ireland, 16; England, 2; Scotland, 2; Germany, 5; France, 1; Prussia, 1; Canada, 1.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**UNITED STATES C

General Term will attend at Chambers from 9½ until 11 A. M.

What Constitutes Wine?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

John Kelly vs. *B. M. Barnett et al.*—The following case was decided yesterday. We give an abstract of the opinion of the Court.—ROOSEVELT, J.—In this case the defendants refused to pay a note, on the ground that there was no consideration. The purchase for which the note was given consisted of various wines, stated by the plaintiff to be "Port," "Pale Sherry," "Burgundy," &c. The defendants alleged that these wines were noxious compounds, made in the country, and therefore refused to pay the note. The plaintiff moved to strike out the answer as being frivolous, and in accordance with the provisions of the code in such cases, applied for a summary judgment without further trial. The only question now to be determined is whether such a defence—admitting it to be true—is to be treated as a trifling with a judicial proceeding.

The defendants in their answers allege that the wines of the above kinds can only be produced from grapes grown in different parts of Europe, and owe their excellence to the skill exercised in their fermentation, and to the characteristics impressed on each by the peculiarities of the climate and soil where the grapes are grown, whereas the fluids set forth in the bills rendered by the plaintiff "were not wines at all," but were mixtures of the most noxious and deleterious character, concocted in the City of New-York by the plaintiff, "with intent to deceive and defraud, and said mixtures contained no particle whatever of the juice of the grape in their composition."

The defendants therefore not only refuse to pay the note, but insist that they have a counter-claim against the plaintiff for damages sustained from his worthless and immerchantable mixtures and in consequence of his fraudulent acts. Admitting this answer to be true, "is its sufficiency as a defence so glaring that the Court can determine inspection without argument." 6 Pr. R. 358. The Code allows such motions to be made on very short notice and before a single Judge. It indicates, therefore, in the strongest manner, the case to which they shall be confined. A mode of giving judgment so stringent and summary was never intended for a case like the present.

The answer may perhaps be defective in precision; for instance, it omits to aver that the defendants, with absolute directness, purchased the "fluid" in question in the belief that they were the "genuine article, or that he paid for them the genuine price." But vagueness in pleading, it is well settled, is not frivolousness. It is to be corrected by amendment, and not visited by judgment. It is enough on this application that a good defence is "shadowed forth." The one set up by the defendants, if true, is good. It is only necessary that it should not be clearly bad. It is due also to the public health that a full trial should be had. If it be true that manufactories exist in this City for the getting up of unwholesome and spurious mixtures to be palmed off upon the unsuspecting, as "the pure juice of grape," under the captivating names of "Burgundy," "Madeira," "Sherry," "Port," "Muscat," the Courts, instead of suppressing, should assist them in their investigation and exposures.

Motion denied with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Joseph W. Vail and others vs. *George Herkimer, Administrator of John Rice.*—New trial granted.

Joseph Varena vs. *Joseph T. Socarras.*—New trial granted.

William A. Hadden and others vs. *Alvin Higgins and others.*—Referred to Charles P. Kirkland, Esq.

James S. Sandford vs. *Charles T. McClenahan.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs to abide event.

Philip H. Doremus and William H. Birdsall vs. *Horace Kimball et al.*—Referred to Daniel T. Waldron, Esq.

Israel Fellemann vs. *Peter Dolan.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Clara Hurd vs. *James Reed.*—Attachment ordered.

Catherine Gehring vs. *August Merkel.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Frederick De Bary vs. *Ferdinand Hartog.*—Motion to discharge the defendant from arrest granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 2.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The calendar was not large. This session of the Court being held one day earlier than usual, on account of the election, which takes place on the regular Court day, and only one day having intervened since the last sitting, there were fewer criminals arrested, and fewer to be tried. There were a great many assault and battery cases.

Thomas Hand was tried on a charge of beating his wife Mary, at No. 464 Seventh-avenue, Oct. 28. She said he was in the habit of beating her, but did not want him punished. The Court found him guilty, and discharged him.

Dennis Leary was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, for assaulting and beating Officer John Donaghy, of the Sixth Ward Police, "while in the discharge of his duty as an officer," Oct. 30.

Thomas Ryan's was another assault and battery case. Patrick Millnow, of No. 15 Baxter-street, said the defendant threw a brickbat at him, Oct. 31, and cut his head. The prisoner was discharged.

George Whittington committed an assault and battery upon Officer Daniel D. Sutton, of the Sixth Ward Police, Oct. 31, tore his coat and struck him, and will be accommodated with apartments in the Penitentiary for three months to come.

Patrick Fitzsimmons, charged with an assault and battery upon Peter Gustavus, No. 15 Catherine-street, on the 22d of October, was discharged.

Patrick Gannon, prosecuted on a similar charge upon the relation of Amelia Crook, No. 137 Baxter-street, was also set at liberty.

William Piggot gave David Van Tassel, of No. 94 Attorney-street, a violent beating, Sept. 22,—so David said. The Court discharged him.

Patrick McGrory was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 67 Park-street. Lewis M. Pease, of the Five Points' House of Industry, was the complainant. The case was adjourned to Friday.

Robert Matthews was fined $5 for an assault and battery upon Officer Francis L. Palmer, of the Eighth Ward Police, Oct. 27.

Thomas Heritage was charged with an assault and battery upon George Woodward, No. 44 University-place, Oct. 30. He was set at liberty.

James Welch was complained of by Lewis M. Pease for keeping a disorderly house at No. 144 Worth-street. The case was adjourned to Friday.

George Mitlans, *alias* Jesus Christ, was fined $50 for his assault and battery upon Chales Perrein, of which he was found guilty on Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Waters, of No. 69 Park-street, was charged by L. M. Pease with keeping a disorderly house. Her case was put off to Friday.

Ernst Spandel was found guilty of assaulting and beating Ellen Nesser, of No. 27 Avenue D, Oct. 7. "Let her go," said Judge OSBORN.

Bridget McGrath was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house at No. 29 Water-street. John Quinlan, of No. 25 Vandewater-street, was the complainant. The Court suspended sentence till Tuesday.

Catherine Cogan took from Lord & Taylor's store, in Grand-street, Oct. 30, one piece of poplin, containing 44 yards, and worth $11. Joseph Swan, of No. 49 Catherine-street, caught her with it, entered the complaint, and procured her to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Ellen McQuinn was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days, for stealing (Oct. 31) from Mary Sarsfield, No. 17 Cherry-street, two broché shawls, valued at $2.

William Barnes stole from Andrew Ryan, No. 8 Cedar-street, Oct. 3, 150 yards of canvas, worth $10 50, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months

Ida Kerner took $23 50 worth of laces, ribbons, gaiters, &c., from Herman Steinhart, No. 115 Norfolk-street, Oct. 23, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Bridget Cavanagh, charged by Richard Cavanagh, of No. 189 Avenue B, with beating a child named Ann McArdle, Oct. 30, was discharged.

John Gloim committed an aggravated assault and battery upon his wife Mary, at No. 169 East Twenty-second-street, Oct. 30, hit her with a flat iron, and struck her in the head with his fist. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

John McCarren, for assaulting Officer Thomas O. Gorman, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Oct. 29, was fined $10.

Mary Edwards was sent to the Penitentiary for the long term, 6 months, for an assault and battery upon Mary McDonald, of No. 74 Madison-street, Oct. 31.

John Kennedy was sent up for the same brief period for stealing a Raglan coat, worth $20, from Geo. S. Drew, No. 166 Third-avenue, Oct. 29.

James Goss stole "one glass tumbler, worth 16 cents," from Patrick Harrington, No. 197 Avenue C, corner of Twelfth-street, Oct. 28. He was found guilty of the larceny, and the Court suspended sentence.

Henry Corley caught hold of Officer Oliver Starly, in Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, Oct. 30, and took his club away from him. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Lewis D. Cook, an assistant in the Apprentices' Library, was accused by William Van Orden, of No. 472 Broadway, of stealing, at different times in June and July, 50 volumes and upwards of books, worth altogether $100, belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Traders of the City and County of New-York.

Henry Adams, it was alleged, assaulted John Shaw on board the ship *Arctic*, Brooklyn Navy Yard, October 31, cutting his head with a knife. The prisoner was discharged.

The case of Max Steiger and Balbin Richter, charged with an assault and battery on John Denring, of No. 114 Hester-street, Oct. 23, was adjourned to Tuesday of next week.

Lewis Locke was charged with assisting certain persons in escaping from Quarantine, Sept. 5. Lawrence Mungovan, a laborer at the Marine Hospital, was the complainant. The defendant promised to go to sea and was discharged.

Bank Decision.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM, Oct. 26, 1857.

Present, Hon. Lucien Birdseye, one of the Justices of said Court.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.—On hearing James L. Campbell, Esq., in favor of the application for an order declaring said Banking Association insolvent, and appointing a Receiver of said Association and vesting all its property and assets in such Receiver, and enjoining the said Association and its officers from transacting any business and from making an assignment or transfer of its property; and after hearing Hon. John A. Lott in opposition thereto, the said Justice does hereby certify that it sufficiently appears before him by affidavit that the said Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg has a good defence on the merits to the alleged demand of the applicant on which said application was founded.

And it is further ordered that the said application and proceedings be, and the same are hereby, dismissed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at former prices. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 25@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market, during the past week, was very tame. Southern and Western buyers were exerting themselves only to obtain extensions on their maturing notes, and many of them succeeded. This class of purchasers were first in much favor. Very little production was reported, and there were no exports to San Francisco.

COFFEE—Inactive at languid prices. Java, 16c. @16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@9½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

STOCK OF COFFEE IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Bahia—bags	4,000	—
Ceylon—bags	—	700
Jamaica—bags	120	—
Java—bags	3,275	295
Java—mats	17,300	90,750
Laguayra—bags	1,200	750
Manilla—bags	1,400	—
Maracaibo—bags	1,660	5,801
Rio—bags	41,300	79,556
Savanilla—bags	132	—
Singapore—bags	—	1,475
Total—pkgs	70,387	98,327
Increase, Nov. 2, 1857—pkgs		27,940

STOCK OF COFFEE IN PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2.

	1856.	1857.
Rio—bags	6,900	41,828
Other kinds—bags	1,500	2,000
Total—bags	8,400	43,828
Increase, Nov. 2, 1857—bags		35,428

Stock of Coffee in Baltimore, Nov. 2, 1857, 57,500 bags, including 56,800 bags Rio, and 700 bags of oth-descriptions.

COTTON—Is in very light supply and limited demand at about previous nominal quotations.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON MOVEMENT, OCT. 26.

	Last Week.	Same week last year.
Receipts, bales	27,179	52,077
Sales, bales	21,500	36,100
Exports, bales	26,822	33,032
Stock on hand, bales	112,558	164,583

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier, and a shade cheaper, with less inquiry for it. Sales 9,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 95
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 95
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 20@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour appears unaltered. The transactions include 900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 25@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction in Boston on Saturday; *Raisins*—200 kegs small Muscatel, John Clemen's brand, 170 sold, $5@$5 10; 100 casks Sumn. 10 sold, $8 80; 4,200 boxes bunch, 380 sold, $2 25@$2 37½; 2,000 half do. 100 sold, $1 14; 2,500 quarter do. 400 sold, 60c.; 2,005 boxes layer, 30 sold, $2 47½; 400 half do. $1 31@$1 34; 400 quarter do. 70c.@71c. 4 months. *Grapes*—50 kegs, $4 37½, 4 months. *Lemons*—200 boxes, $2 12½@$2 40, 4 months.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and in active demand at about previous prices. Sales: 88,000 bushels, including good ordinary white Canadian at $1 28; poor to good ordinary red Western at $1 01@$1 08; unsound red do. at 92½c.; prime to very choice white Southern at $1 50@$1 55; mixed Southern at $1 35; and amber-color do. at $1 31 per bushel. Corn is improving. Sales: 15,000 bushels at 75c.@77c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel—stock, limited. About 6,000 bushels Barley were sold, including four-rowed State at 75c. ℔ bushel. Rye and Oats unchanged.

The Hudson River boats brought down, during the past 48 hours, 27,300 bbls. Flour, 145,127 bushels Wheat, 12,262 bushels Corn, and 16,700 bushels Oats.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 29.

	Receipts by Canal & R. R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls.	3,787	6,300
Wheat, bushels	106,885	78,900
Corn, bushels	3,865	2,000
Oats, bushels	4,258	19,000
Barley, bushels	1,457	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 31.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls.	12,240	1,721
Wheat, bushels	338,309	66,272
Corn, bushels	27,666	170
Oats, bushels	31,932	9,487
Barley, bushels	3,663	—
Rye, bushels	600	—

Boston Breadstuff Receipts during October, 1857.

Flour, bbls	108,807	Corn, sacks	8,500
Flour, half bbls	[illegible]	Oats, bush	67,261
Wheat, bush	8,318	Rye, bush	2,788
Corn, bush	106,671	Shorts, bush	40,400

HAY—700 bales River brought 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig command 28c.@ $29 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@ 30c.; New Orleans, 40c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Nov. 2:

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bbls.
Cuba	1,137	—	12,361	9,300
New-Orleans and Texas	—	38	—	505
Porto Rico	748	—	4,086	—
Total	1,885	38	16,447	9,805

NAVAL STORES—Resin is pretty active, including Common at $1 25 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is worth 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon, holders generally claiming higher prices towards the close.

OILS—Linseed is heavy and languid at 61c. @63c. ℔ gallon for American. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales here, 120 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20 25 for Mess, and $16@$16 25 for prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 10,109 barrels, Nov. 2, 1857, against 16,225 barrels, Oct. 1, 1857, and 8,906 barrels, Nov. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; Bacon, 10¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 340 bbls., interior to choice, at 10¾c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 270 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$14 for extra Western do.; $15 for Ohio new extra; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 25 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ℔ bbl. Stock of Beef in the Packing-Yards, 9,085 tierces and barrels, Nov. 2, 1857, against 5,868 do., Oct. 1, 1857, and 8,084 do., Nov. 1, 1856. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c. @18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady at $3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending Oct. 30, an active inquiry prevailed, and sales were made of 1,486 tcs. at from $3 12½@$3 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.; 58,000 bush. Rough were received and forwarded to the mills during the week.

SUGARS—Sales, 680 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb. MESSRS. POND & SAGE report that: "Since Oct. 17, the improved demand from the trade and refiners, together with the shipments abroad, both on orders and holders' account, has given more tone and firmness to our market, enabling us to obtain an advance of fully one cent on prices current during the middle of last month. The sales of the last month were materially lessened by the want of confidence felt by holders obliging them to sell only for cash and short credit; had the usual credit been given to purchasers our stock would have been less and prices higher. The receipts of October were 4,300 hhds. Sugar; 1,700 boxes, 1,400 hhds. Melado.

Sales in October—12,000 hhds. Sugar, 2,600 hhds. Melado; 3,500 bags, 1,800 boxes for consumption; 3,400 hhds. Sugar, 1,000 hhds. Melado for export. During the same time there has been exported, on holders' account, 6,000 hhds. Sugar and 2700 hhds. Melado. Boxes—But little inquiry, either for export or consumption.

Current price for Sugar in New-York Nov. 2, 1857.

Muscovado—	Hhds.	Havana—Boxes.
Inferior	5 @5¾	Nos. 6 to 10 .....6 @6¾
Common	5¾@6¼	Nos. 11 to 14 .....7 @7¾
Fair	6¾@7⅛	Nos. 15 to 16 .....8 @8¾
Good	7¼@7⅝	Nos. 17 to 18 .....8¾@9
Prime	7⅝@8⅛	Nos. 19 to 20 .....9¼@10
Choice	8¼@8¾	Melado .....3 @4

STOCK OF SUGAR IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	1856. Bags.	1856. Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	1857. Bags.	1857. Boxes.
Cuba	15,650	—	11,409	27,785	—	20,145
English Islands	300	—	—	120	—	—
Manila	—	9,000	—	—	—	—
New-Orleans & Tex.	480	—	—	—	—	—
Porto Rico	4,186	—	—	7,093	—	—
Siam	—	—	—	—	13,000	—
St. Croix	—	—	—	200	—	—
Melado	—	—	—	9,975	—	—
Total	20,616	9,000	11,409	45,173	13,000	20,145

In Boston, last week, 3,256 baskets and bags of Java Sugar were purchased at 7c. ℔ lb., on six months' credit, for the New-York market. The stock of Sugar in Baltimore, on Saturday evening, was estimated at about 3,600 hhds.

Sales by auction, to-day: 118 lbs. New-Orleans Molasses, part inferior, 17c., but chiefly prime, 32½c. @33½c.; 25 bbls. golden Sugar House Syrup, 25c.@ 25½c.; and 118 bbls. St. Domingo, 16½c.@18½c., all cash, ℔ gallon.

TOBACCO—Unchanged in demand and value. We annex a statement of the business at the New-York Inspection Warehouse during the month of October:

	Ky.	Va., & N. C.	Ohio.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Oct. 1, 1857	6,577	485	—	7,062
Received since	22	158	—	180
Total	6,599	643	—	7,242
Delivered since	902	163	—	1,065
Stock Nov. 1, 1857	5,697	480	—	6,177
Do. Nov. 1, 1856	6,828	238	2	7,068

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 22c.@22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at our quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7¼d.@8¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Intelligence from Key West to Oct. 25th, denies that there has been any of the reported ravages of yellow fever at that place, there having been only four fatal cases out of a population of 3,000. Some fever and ague exists, but not a single case of yellow fever has occurred for a month. Still it would be advisable for those unacclimated to remain away until the 1st December.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS' CONCERTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

To comply with the very general request,

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS

Will give one more concert on even a grander scale of magnificence than the last. The following artistes will appear on one and the same evening:

MLLE. FREZZOLINI, MME. D'ANGRI,
MLLE. CAIROLI.
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.

The programme will comprise the following gems:

The Terzett from Don Giovanni, FREZZOLINI, CAIROLI, LABOCETTA.

The Comic Duet "Italiana in Algeri," Mme. D'ANGRI and ROCCO.

The grand Scena from "I Lombardi," performed by the following combination of five artistes: FREZZOLINI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS

The grand Duet "Don Giovanni" (first time), THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.

Andante and Concert Waltzes by.....THALBERG.
Lucia di Lammermoor, by.....VIEUXTEMPS.
Terzett—"Papataci".....LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Rondo Cenerentola, by.....Mme. D'ANGRI.
Aria Somnambula.....Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge at BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S. The sale of seats commences on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

First appearance in America of the Tenor, SIGNOR BIGNARDI.

First appearance as *Gilda* of MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.

First night of Verdi's Opera, in four acts, RIGOLETTO.

Principal characters by MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI, MADAME STRAKOSCH. SIG. BIGNARDI, TAFANELLI, ROCCO and FORTINI.

Seats to be had at the Academy, C. Breusing's, Hall & Son's, and at the door. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 6, SEMIRAMIS, MADAME LA GRANGE. MADAME D'ANGRI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

Second week of the grand combination of talent. Third week of BOREAS,

the most successful pantomime ever produced by THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

the beautiful SIGNORINA ROLLA'S second appearance in the ballet of TERPSICHORE,

PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and M. Marzetti. JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL PIECES.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

The new farce of MY SON DIANA.

Septimus Smith.....Jefferson | Diana.....Miss Keene

After which Edmund Falconer's new drama, in 2 acts, entitled HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

Marquis	Wheatleigh	Le Clerc	J. H. Stoddart
Robert, Lord Thornley,	Jordan	Julie	Miss Keene
		Dowager	Miss Wells
Pierre Rouge	Jefferson	Countess	Miss Thompson
La Fleur	Peters	Fanchette	Miss AnnieTaylor

In rehearsal, THE SEA OF ICE; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

TUESDAY—Enthusiastic success of the celebrated drama, in five acts, entitled JET PRIDE.

OR THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

In which MISS CUSHMAN will appear in two characters.

MR. BURTON will sustain his original part of Richard Pride.

New scenery by Hodge.

The Prologue in two acts

The Drama in three acts.

Part 1.—Paris, 1834—The garret of crime and poverty—A street in a snow-storm—The Foundling Hospital.

Part 2.—Australia, 1853—The retreat of the runaway convict.—The drama, acts 1 and 2, in London, 1851.

The last act a trial by jury, in the Session-room at the Old Bailey, with all the formula of an English court of justice.

To conclude with THE TWO BUZZARDS.

Miss Cushman will appear every night this week.

Seatsmay be secured in advance.

IMMENSE HIT—POWERFUL SENSATION—JET PRIDE.—Miss CUSHMAN in two parts, mother and daughter. Mr. BURTON in his original character.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7 o'clock.

NO ABATEMENT OF THE ATTRACTION,

Consequently

NO CHANGE IN THE BILL.

Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation,

THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,

and Planche's great drama,

PAST AND PRESENT,

Combining the talent of every artist in the Theatre, TO-NIGHT, Nov. 3.

A new petite comedy is in preparation.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

AT THE

GREAT FAIR—CRYSTAL PALACE,

BY DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND,

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, NOV. 3.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture, "La Sirene."....Auber
2. Selections, "La Fille du Regiment,"....Donizetti
3. March, "Du Tanhauser,"....Wagner
4. Song, "Kathleen Mavourneen,"....Crouch
5. March, "Pholexicen,"....Dodworth
6. Melange, "Robert La Diable,"....Meyerbeer

PART II.

7. Overture, "William Tell,"....Rossini
8. Fantasia, "Anvil Chorus,"....Verdi
9. Song, "Home, Sweet Home,"....Bishop
10. Polka, "Tetonia,"....Preising
11. Pot Pourri, "Martha,"....Flotow
12. Quickstep, "Camp,"....Strauss

During the intermission, a Professor will perform favorite airs on the Steam Calliope.

No extra charge.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on MONDAY, NOV. 9, In the character of KING LEAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit.....12 cents

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

The performances commence with THE OCEAN OF LIFE.

To be followed by the drama of QUEEN OF THE ABRUZZI.

OUR SALLIE.

THE KING OF CLUBS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 3d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 3, will commence with WETAMO; Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.

To be followed by the LORD OF THE ISLES.

To conclude with the PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION until the above date, when it will positively close.

The premiums will be announced in the Lecture-room on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Beside the regular exhibition, the EXTRA ATTRACTIONS will be continued, as usual, without additional charge.

THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE, with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music, twice each day in the Picture Gallery.

THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE will perform favorite airs almost hourly.

THE LIGHTNING PRESS will be in operation.

THE GREAT AQUARIA can be seen at all times.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by Programme.

Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. RENNY, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Jno. Greenwood, Jr., and Henry D. Butler.....Proprietors
Jno. Greenwood, Jr.....Manager.
H. Watkins.....Director of Amusements

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON

At this establishment, with an ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS OF DISTINGUISHED PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE,

Comprising a tout ensemble of artistic superiority seldom paralleled even under the most auspicious circumstances, and hence a satisfactory guarantee of the most finished representations of elegant Comedy, brilliant Farces, humorous Dramas, and other chaste as well as light and lively productions.

TUESDAY Nov. 3, 1857,

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

The new romantic Play, founded on the Opera of "Linda di Chamounix," and arranged in its present form by H. Watkins, Esq.:

A MOTHER'S PRAYER;

OR,

THE ROSE OF PENRITH.

and presented with the following excellent distribution of characters:

Wandering Davy, a shepherd	Mr. H. Watkins
Robert Lawler, a farmer	H. Ryner
Arthur, Earl of Penrith	F. Hardenbergh
General Blackain	Bridgman
Aline, the Rose of Penrith, (with songs,)	Mrs C Howard
Dame Margaret	Mrs. H Grattan
Lilly Lever	Mrs. H. Ryner

The other characters by the rest of the company.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the comedietta of THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Followed by the laughable farce of THE HAPPY MAN.

THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now one of the leading attractions of this popular establishment.

The Happy Family, the Living Serpents, the Cosmo-Panopticon Studio, &c. All to be seen without extra charge to visitors.

Admittance, 25 cents to everything; children, under ten, 13 cents.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.

"THE HORSE FAIR."

ROSA BONHEUR'S

Great picture of the

HORSE FAIR

Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

Admittance, 25 cents.

Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The Grand Illustrations of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the POLAR REGIONS.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA,

AS DISCOVERED BY MR. WILLIAM MORTON.

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MANNY & LEWIS,

No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,

Will offer on Monday, Nov. 2,

Their entire Stock,

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

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Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

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Gold English patent levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen, $60, usual price $85.

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Beautiful gold detached levers, in rich cases, $55, usual price $75.

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Also, ladies' bracelets, ear-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. WALKER has issued a second Proclamation in relation to the Election frauds in Kansas. He rejects *twelve hundred* more votes, returned from three precincts of the McGee County; the number of legal voters in which is less than one hundred. The Constitutional Convention, which met at Lecompton on the 19th, obtained a quorum on the 22d, and elected C. J. McILVAINE as Clerk. The official returns of the election, deducting the 1,200 fraudulent votes from McGee, rejected by Gov. WALKER, give PARROTT, (Free State) a majority of nearly 4,000 over RANSOM, with Leavenworth County to hear from.

The steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She reports the arrival of the *Star of the West* at Havana, *en route* for New-York, with $1,600,000. Her detention at Aspinwall was owing to the non-arrival of the steamer on the Pacific side. The machinery of the *Golden Gate* becoming disabled on the day after she left San Francisco, she was compelled to return, and the *Golden Age*, appointed to take her place, did not leave port till the 11th of October. We consequently receive by this arrival three weeks' later news from California. It is not important. The State Agricultural Fair was held on the 27th of September, in the city of Stockton, and was attended by thousands from all parts of the State. BEIN, convicted of robbing the United States Branch Mint, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The Oregon State Convention was still in session, and had arrived at no determinate conclusion in regard to the subject of Slavery. The prospect was that it would not be incorporated in the fundamental law. Among the passengers from California arrived yesterday is Colonel FREMONT.

The latest missive from General GIDEON J. PILLOW has called out card No. 2 from Lieutenant General SCOTT, in rejoinder, in which the former is so effectually demolished that we doubt whether he will even attempt again to resist damages. General SCOTT again denies, and this time in the most pointed manner, that a bribe of ten thousand dollars was paid to SANTA ANA, and takes occasion to review certain passages in the history of the war, in which General PILLOW bears no very enviable part. We publish the card elsewhere.

Elections take place to-day in five States—New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Illinois and Michigan; but in the two former, only, for State officers. The remainder elect local officers. Lists of candidates are published elsewhere.

We learn from the Board of Examiners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the propriety of razeeing the sloop-of-war *Brandywine*, have reported in favor of so doing. This will be good news to the mechanics and laborers in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where the work is to be done.

Up to 9 o'clock last night, nothing had been heard at Quebec of the steamship *Indian*, in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

The remark was general in the City, yesterday, that there was less excitement, less apparent interest in politics, or the success of parties, in the City, than on any former day before an election for a number of years. The excitement and anxiety were confined almost exclusively to the candidates and their most particular friends, the bill posters. During the entire day the indications were strongly in favor of a quiet and orderly election.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, opened heavily for Flour, which partially declined 5c. ₱ bbl.,—with more offering and less demand. Wheat was abundant and active at uniform rates. Corn was scarce and higher, with light sales. Nothing really new transpired in Cotton. A limited business was reported in Groceries at previous rates. Freights exhibited no very important change.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and did nothing. Excluding reporters, they adopted, in private session, a resolution, which was simply a gag, in reference to steam on the Harlem Railroad below Forty-second-street. Meeting at 10 o'clock A. M. they excluded reporters until 3 o'clock P. M., and then adjourned without admitting them. What little can be stated as being done by them was picked up outside. SIMEON DRAPER sent in no communication to the Board. It is not known whether he accepts or not.

The Court of General Sessions for the November Term convened yesterday, but did nothing beyond impanelling a Petit Jury. The case of RODGERS, for the murder of SWANSTON, in the Tenth-avenue, is set down for Monday next. To-day being election-day, no Court will be held.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda, yesterday. They authorized the President to ask the Comptroller for $25,000, and made some modification of the arrangements in the direction of the Medical Department at Bellevue Hospital, whereby students will be compelled to pay $5 upon entering to the lectures and practice; the usual certificate to be given to them at the conclusion of the course.

A man named DANIEL EMERSON was yesterday brought to this City by a St. Louis Policeman on a charge of defrauding HANFORD & BROTHER, a wholesale clothing firm, at No. 29 Park-row, out of goods to the value of $3,145 32. The accused is alleged to have represented himself as a merchant at Minneapolis, Minnesota Territory, and worth $50,000. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and locked up for examination.

A horrid act of mayhem was committed on Friday night last at a public house in Hudson-street. THOMAS BROGAN, a stevedore, during an altercation with a man named JOHN DAVIS, purposely gouged out the right eye of DAVIS with his thumb, and afterwards crushed it to a jelly between his thumb and forefinger. The guilty party was arrested yesterday and held to answer for his offence, the papers in the case being sent forthwith to the District-Attorney, to be laid before the Grand Jury.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but as there was no business of importance before them they adjourned soon after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read. At 5 o'clock they organized as the Board of Aldermen, and referred a resolution directing the Comptroller to lease at auction a Slip between Piers Nos. 25 and 26, East River, to be used for a ferry to run to or adjacent to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years. On motion of Alderman WILSON, the Board adjourned, at an early hour, to Thursday next.

A tea-meeting was held last evening in the basement of Rev. H. H. GARNET'S Church, Prince-street, the object of which was to raise a fund sufficiently large to redeem a colored Methodist Episcopal preacher, who is a slave in North Carolina. Rev. Drs. DOWLING, KENNADAY, LEROY, Rev. H. H. GARNET, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, Rev. Mr. BURTON and others successively addressed the meeting. The individual in whose behalf it was held is to be sold in January, and sent to New Orleans, unless his liberty is purchased.

[illegible] of the grand tourney at the [illegible] not already contested by Messrs. [illegible] has won a game, [illegible] have been drawn. They were not [illegible] last evening.

[illegible] further hearing of evidence and argument [illegible] writ of *habeas corpus* to restore to liberty [illegible] CAROLINE WOODMAN, confined as a lunatic [illegible] Hall, Flushing, was continued yesterday [illegible] Judge ROOSEVELT. Another letter [illegible] addressed to Mr. PURDIES, was read [illegible] also affidavits of Mr. BUSTEED and [illegible] counsel for the relator. Several witnesses [illegible] them a former patient of Gen. DEARBORN'S establishment, were examined for the purpose of proving the insufficiency of the return and the character of the "Hall." No virtual progress, however, was made towards a determination of the motion, inasmuch as the Judge refused either to make an order for the production of the lady in Court or for the granting of access to her of counsel or others on behalf of the relator.

Later from Kansas.

It will be seen by their Proclamation, which we publish in another column, that Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON have rejected the returns from McGee County also, on the same ground as those of Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, namely, that they were "simulated and fictitious." The Proclamation states that not only was there an absence of the poll-book, and of the oath taken by the Judges, required by law to be submitted, but that the returns did not state *for whom* the votes alleged to have been cast, were given.

The Proclamation takes occasion to deny very explicitly the statement, that, either in this case or in the other, have the Governor and Secretary gone behind the returns. They disclaim all right to do so, and say they reject the returns in consequence of fatal defects in form. This seems to dispose of the complaint, made at the Pro-Slavery meeting in Lecompton, and said to have been entertained at Washington, that these officials claimed the right to judge of the validity of the votes cast, without reference to the returns themselves.

This renewed action of the Governor and Secretary affords fresh evidence of their determination to do their their duty and to secure the people of Kansas in the exercise of their suffrage.

The Hoboken Homicide.

The trial of young CUEVA for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL before a New-Jersey Court of Oyer and Terminer, has created a sensation in the city of Hoboken. The previous respectability and social position of the parties, the extreme youth of the prisoner and the very singular issue raised in the case renders it one of general as well as local interest.

FREDERICK CUEVA, the defendant, is a Cuban about seventeen years of age—very young to be charged with the gravest crime known to the law. He had been a pupil of LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL, brother of the deceased, whose school he only left in January last. It does not appear that the deceased and young CUEVA ever entertained any sentiments of friendship for each other;—their dispositions were antagonistic, and, it may be, that other causes combined to widen the breach between them. LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL prohibited his scholars from holding any communication with CUEVA,—we are not told why,—and the latter, being a high-tempered youth, revenged himself by defying his former preceptor. Such, we take it, was the spirit which moved him to converse, or attempt to converse, with ANDREW TERRY, one of DE GRANVAL'S scholars, on the night of the homicide. On that July evening the two DE GRANVALS, the boys and other persons belonging to the household, were standing in the court-yard of their residence, No. 3 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. They were talking and amusing themselves, and, while thus engaged, CUEVA passed and then repassed the house. Shortly afterwards he appeared again, and this time he held a cane in his hand. As he walked past the house, he accosted young TERRY with a simple word of recognition, whereupon LEOPOLD DE GRANVAL interfering, said to the boy, "You know you should not speak to him." CUEVA overheard, and was irritated by the observation, for immediately he turned back, and stood on the sidewalk in front of the court-yard. While there the two DE GRANVALS spoke at him in a sneering way. LEOPOLD, alluding to a herd of swine in the street, said to CUEVA, "See, there are your brothers!" Then ensued a war of words, which resulted in a challenge from CUEVA to OSCAR DE GRANVAL to "come out and fight," and this invitation the latter declined, on the plea that he did not possess a cane. His answer was coupled with expressions of contempt, and CUEVA went away, no doubt greatly enraged. After reviewing this, the first act of the tragedy, to which the friends of the deceased *alone* were witnesses, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that CUEVA was insulted and unnecessarily irritated, and that, under the circumstances, he acted foolishly, perhaps, but only in a manner that might be expected from a lad of his age and temper.

After this occurrence, OSCAR DE GRANVAL went to the residence of Mr. EDWIN CHARLES, at Washington-terrace, where there was a party, and where he remained until 11 o'clock. At that hour all the guests had gone home, and he and Miss CHARLES stood talking at the gate. While thus engaged, CUEVA, who had been spending the evening at the house of Mr. TOMPKINS, adjoining, was observed to run from the stoop, and halt under a tree at some little distance. There can be no question but that he recognized DE GRANVAL, and the inference, supported by the strongest circumstantial evidence, is, that he intended to punish him for the manner in which he had been insulted. DE GRANVAL, having wished Miss CHARLES good night, went away in the direction of where CUEVA stood, and a collision immediately followed. Blows were exchanged, and the parties clinched and wrestled. They both fell on the pavement, and as they fell—on that very instant—DE GRANVAL received the pistol wound that caused his death. The prosecution contend that CUEVA drew and fired his weapon; while for the defence it is maintained that the pistol went off accidentally and of its own accord. We are disposed to look upon the latter as the most probable version, even if it be not proved by positive evidence.

There were several witnesses of the fight between CUEVA and DE GRANVAL. Of the two brought forward by the prosecution, one, Miss CHARLES, appears to have been so thoroughly upset by the scene that she was incapable of correctly observing what occurred. She says in one part of her testimony that the combatants both fell *before* the pistol was fired, and in another that DE GRANVAL fell immediately *after* she heard the report. Upon this point the whole case hinges. Another witness, Mrs. CLARA MARKS, declares that the flash was about five feet *above* the sidewalk; and JOHN SCHERMAN, a German, who saw the affray from the opposite side of the street, says that the arm of one of the combatants was raised to a level with his adversary's head, when the pistol was fired. This is all the testimony for the prosecution on this important point. For the defence, we have it, in the first place, established that CUEVA was in the habit of carrying a pistol, and, consequently, his having one about his person on this partinlar evening was no evidence of a malicious design. It is proved that he attacked DE GRANVAL with his cane, and that after the fight was over he still held that cane in his right hand. The presumption is strong that it was almost impossible for him, the weaker of the two, to have drawn and fired his pistol while the scuffle lasted. This presumption amounts almost to positive certainty when we remember that Miss CHARLES, evidently disposed to favor her deceased friend, was standing close by and saw no pistol drawn. Four witnesses for the defence—two of them disinterested spectators of the fight—distinctly swear that they saw the two men fall, and "*that as soon as they struck the ground the pistol went off.*" This, if it be true, renders it impossible that CUEVA could have drawn and fired his weapon. Furthermore, the testimony of one of the medical men is to the effect that the ball struck some other object before it entered DE GRANVAL'S brain, and, lastly, the demeanor of the prisoner himself is strongly in his favor. After the fight is over, he says directly that he did not fire the weapon; he feels for it in his belt, but does not find it there, and returns to the scene of the combat to look for it. Whatever the result of this trial be—whether the Jury find the prisoner guilty of murder, manslaughter, or simple assault, or acquit him altogether—we trust that the tragedy will be a warning to him, and to all other youths, of the fatal consequences that may result from the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

Hack Service in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the livery stable men complain that their business has fallen off. So it ought. To charge $1 and $1 50 to convey a single passenger from Madison-square to his office in Wall-street is preposterous. Let them reduce their rates. I will venture to say that if any livery man would start a dozen one-horse *coupes*, (as in Paris,) charging 50 cents for a drive from one point to another, he would do well even in HARD TIMES.

Our injured and indignant fellow-citizen is entirely in the right, and had we not long ago exhausted the resources of the English language in vituperation of a hundred other solecisms, absurdities and imperfections of our municipal administration, we might put ourselves to the trouble of reenforcing his appeal with sundry adjectives of our own. To ask anything of the paternal wisdom which rules our civic affairs is of course superfluous; but it may be that the afflicted "livery-men" themselves are prepared to hear a little reason, in the present dejected state of their pecuniary interests. While their wheels are rusting in the coach-house, and their horses, obedient to the laws of nature, are diligently "eating their own heads off" in the stable, these purveyors of locomotion ought, if ever, to be accessible to the arguments of experience and to the laws of trade. To them, therefore, we address ourselves. In the year 1856 there were taken out in this City 589 "hack licenses;" and it may be assumed, therefore, as a fair estimate, that the "livery men" of New-York are now keeping up six hundred carriages for the accommodation of the public. These carriages are almost without an exception two-horse coaches built to carry four inside passengers. They are supposed to be distributed about the City in localities convenient to the daily traffic and movement of the citizens. They are also supposed to be regimented under an ordinance of the City Council, and the drivers of them are supposed to be furnished with a tariff of fares from which they never depart in their dealings with their customers. These are the suppositions of the law.

But in this case, as in so many others, the law, like Mr. Bumble, needs to be "enlightened by experience." In point of fact, the six hundred hacks of New-York are, generally, if caught at all, to be "caught flying." A few of them are sometimes to be seen in the vicinity of the Park, or at some of the principal hotels. But the vast majority are either hidden away out of sight in the various livery-stables, or driving frantically about on "speculation." Most of the hack proprietors devote themselves with exclusive assiduity to the steamboat landings and the railway stations. The stranger who enters our gates receives their earliest and their latest attentions. At these points a tumult of Jehus and a hubbub of horses always await him—the ordinary carriages there keeping up a brisk and boisterous competition with certain enormous and anomalous arks yclept "Hotel coaches," which combine the imposing proportions of the French diligence with that elastic internal capacity which a wet night develops in the Broadway omnibus. If the "fare" happens to select an "ordinary carriage" he will be driven at once to his destination, (provided his apparent verdancy does not tempt his conqueror to convey him into remote regions of the City for the purpose of sequestration and plunder,) and having there arrived he will be dismissed with a few execrations and a handsome overcharge, at the discretion of the driver. If, on the contrary, he takes a "hotel coach" he will only be made to pay one dollar, but for this moderation a grave equivalent of time and patience must be rendered, the "Hotel coach" being, in most cases, not an "express carriage" but a "way-station" stage, going hither and thither according to circumstances.

The hack-owners of New-York, that is, to sum up their "policy" in a word, manage their business as *a necessity exacting tribute, and not as a convenience inviting custom.* Given, a man with a wife and two trunks at Pier No. 1, and a house and a breakfast in Union-square, the hack-owners sagely argue that a coach *must* intervene, and that an immoderate charge may therefore safely be made. So far as this policy covers the case it covers it well enough. But the error of the calculation, which is always an error, and which the present pressure only reveals more clearly, lies in the answer to another proposition. Given, a great city in which from fifty to one hundred thousand persons, whose time is valuable to them, are every day called upon to traverse considerable distances, of what description of locomotive facilities will these persons be most likely to avail themselves? To this question we are fortunately able to give an answer weighted with all the weight of experience. The successful hack-systems of London and Paris make reply that in this business also the two modern principles of "copious advertising," and of "small profits with extensive sales," can be triumphantly vindicated. The hacks of those cities are conspicuously lettered, and are posted at convenient points along all the main arteries of business and of pleasure. They are also built with a special reference to their object, and as single fares, or fares of two, are, of course, more numerous than fares of three or four, they are in a very large proportion one-horse vehicles, designed for conveying one or two persons comfortably. As one horse can be more cheaply fed than two, and as the vehicles themselves are originally less expensive than our great "glass coaches," the fares are put at a figure which tempts the passenger by an evident economy of time, without alarming him by a dubious economy of cash. Instead of being numbered, as with us, by hundreds, the hacks, cabs, *coupés*, broughams and *fiacres* of London and Paris are to be numbered by thousands, and they are in constant requisition.

If, now, any "livery-man" of this City will take the trouble to estimate the difference between the returns of one two-horse and four-seated carriage, employed in the casual and irregular style heretofore known among us, and those of two one-horse and double-seated carriages, employed steadily throughout the day and evening, we think he will need no new "City ordinance" to satisfy him that he has only himself to thank for the falling off of his traffic at this juncture, and that it is within his own power, not only to rise above the "outrageous fortune" of the hour, but to organize his business on a much more remunerative scale than it has ever before known. A reform in this matter is imperative. If we are not to look for it from the authorities, it certainly ought not to be unreasonable to expect it now from the hack-owners themselves.

POLITICS AT A DISCOUNT.—We doubt if ever before so little excitement has preceded an election as that which occurs to-day. Whether it is owing to the financial difficulties of the times having neutralized all other excitement, or that the people have become indifferent to party movements and squabbles, it is very certain that politics, just now, are at a heavy discount in this City. Few persons except the candidates and their friends have taken much interest in the election of to-day. While Baltimore is under martial law, and Boston is all in an uproar, we are here as quiet as lambs, with no prospect whatever of a disturbance of any kind. The hum of either army sounded so stilly last night that no noise whatever was heard, and the closing up of rivets preparatory to the contest kept nobody awake. As there are an unusual number of laboring men out of employment in the City, it is not improbable that there may be a few rows in some of the upper Wards before sunset, but there is no cause for anticipating any scenes of violence or disorder about the polls.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Buchanan and Governor Walker—The Brandywine to be Razeed—The Naval Courts.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

While Mr. BUCHANAN will not remove or publicly censure Governor WALKER, he does, nevertheless, privately express disapprobation of his course in the Oxford affair. He says he has written a private letter to WALKER, charging him with violalating his instructions, and rebuking him therefor. While the President will not take the responsibility of removing him, there is great reason to fear that he will make his resignation necessary for the maintenance of his self-respect.

My dispatch of yesterday only denied the intention of removing WALKER, but purposely avoided a declaration that the President emphatically approved his course. Publicly he says nothing, but privately he distinctly condemns it. There is danger beneath this uncertain, shadowy policy.

The Board of Examiners recently directed to inquire into the expediency of razeeing the sloop-of-war *Brandywine*, have reported in favor of it. This will secure the desired Winter's employment to the Brooklyn Navy-yard mechanics.

In the Naval Courts, Lieutenant BYRNS' case is expected to come up to-morrow, and Commander RITCHIE'S defence will be read. Lieutenant HUNT'S case will probably succeed the latter. S.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1857.

Every day it becomes more and more evident that there will be an organized Democratic opposition to the Administration in the next Congress, which will endeavor to drive the President from the line of policy he has pursued in reference to Kansas affairs, and so prevent its ultimate and legitimate results from being developed. Failing in that, they may be expected to make open war on the Administration, and to seek its embarrassment by every available means. The ultraists in the South already boldly denounce the President for having sustained Gov. WALKER, and others, a little more politic, withhold their anathemas confessedly because they believe he does not approve, though he has not openly condemned, WALKER'S Inaugural Address and the policy which it foreshadowed. JEFFERSON DAVIS, it will be remembered, refers to the President kindly and patronizingly, stating that he had it upon "the best authority" that Mr. BUCHANAN does not approve the Walker policy. "The best authority" can mean nobody but Mr. BUCHANAN himself; and Mr. DAVIS must be in error, for it is well known and can be established incontrovertibly if needs be, that the President carefully examined Gov. WALKER'S Inaugural before he went out to Kansas; that it was altered in several particulars so as to meet the views of the Executive in all respects, and consequently that it was fully indorsed by him in advance. It is idle to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN can dream of abandoning WALKER now, or sacrificing him to appease the malcontents of either section.

Nevertheless, the sacrifice is vociferously demanded, and, at least, two members of the Cabinet, Messrs. COBB and THOMPSON, join in the demand,—while Mr. BROWN leans in the same direction. This want of unanimity in the Cabinet is an element of serious weakness, while it affords no compensating strength to the President. The fact that they have coadjutors in the Cabinet does not in the least degree quiet the fire-eaters or modify their demands. On the contrary it spurs them into more active hostility, in the hope that their outside pressure may eventually give effective and controlling force to the efforts of their sympathisers in the President's Council.

As a consequence, a party in the South will organize, in Congress, against the President's policy, as I have already suggested; and they will demand concessions as the price of peace. It may not be a very extensive party; but a faction of eighteen or twenty will hold a balance of power between the Administration men and the Opposition. I hear it stated already that this precise move is contemplated, the fire-eaters proposing to stay out of the regular caucus, make their own nominations, and give the Administration men the choice of yielding them the organization, or going over to the Republicans. The chances now are that we shall have a lively and curious time in the attempt to organize the House. The factionists will demand the repudiation of WALKER'S course in Kansas, and perhaps the rejection of the Free-State Constitution, as the price of their cooperation. Of course no Northern Democrat can yield so much without certain political annihilation at home; nevertheless that is to be the test of effective Southern fellowship.

Gentlemen may as well turn the subject over and be prepared to take position. There seems but one safe course for the President to pursue,—and that is, straight onward, regardless of the anathemas of politicians, and determined to execute his duties with steady unwavering firmness. The crisis before him is well adapted to try the nerve of a politician President; and it remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN has the qualities which alone can carry him through it with credit. Vacillation is sure to prove his ruin,—for its effect would be to betray and sacrifice the friends who are now standing by him, and provoke the disapproval of every independent thinking man of either section,—while those who had succeeded in bullying him into submission would despise him at last, and trust him even less in the future than they have in the past. S.

The Connecticut Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Nov. 2.

At the Bank meeting to-day, thirty-seven of the Banks in the State were represented.

The meeting was called for the purpose of adopting some plan which would enable the Banks to afford a circulation for the benefit of the business community.

The following resolutions were before the Convention, and final action deferred upon them until Friday afternoon next—to which time the Convention adjourned—when it is believed that nearly every Bank in the State will be represented, and final action taken upon the resolutions. The feeling manifested was very strong in favor of some immediate action on the part of the Banks towards some plan which would afford the business community relief.

Resolved, That, to facilitate the settlement of balances between ourselves, a Clearing-House for the State of Connecticut be established at the city of ——, and that all balances be settled once in —— days in the notes of Connecticut and other New-England Banks in good standing, and of Banks in the State of New-York, current in the City of New-York, or in specie, or in drafts on Boston or New-York.

Resolved, That each Bank forming this Association, deposit with said Clearing House the sum of $1,000, to constitute a fund to be used by said Clearing House to facilitate the settlement of balances.

Resolved, That we cease redeeming our bills at any point out of this State on and after ——.

From St. John, N. B.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS OF THE MACKENZIE FAMILY—FIRE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Nov. 2.

Last evening three persons named BREEN, and SLAVIN and his son, the supposed murderers of the MACKENZIE family of six persons, on the 24th ult., were arrested at their camp in the woods, and brought to this city and placed in jail. They offered no resistance. The Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against the above parties.

Early on Sunday morning PADDOCK'S large building, containing theatre, ball-room, billiard-room, &c., was nearly destroyed by fire. The lower part was saved, but was badly damaged by water. Insurance $10,000.

News from Texas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 2.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

The receipts of Cotton at Houston, Texas, since the 1st of September, have been 13,000 bales. The stock there on the 21st ult. was 5,300 bales.

A letter from Brownsville says that Judge WATROUS' silver mine is no longer a doubtful affair. Sixty hands are employed in working it, and the silver is plenty.

Many disasters occurred on the coast of Texas during the gale of the 25th ult., but no serious losses are reported.

Procession of the American Mechanics of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 2.

There was a grand parade of the Order of American Mechanics this morning on the occasion of the dedication of their new Hall. About 2,000 men were in line. The banners were of a gorgeous description. Accompanying them were wagons with printing presses at work, throwing off the programmes of the procession; coopers making barrels, marble-workers working on a monument, and shoemakers, last-makers and hat manufacturers working at their trades.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

To this hour nothing has been heard of the screw steamship *Indian*, now in her 13th day from Liverpool, and overdue.

Shooting Affair at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 2.

Mr. BELL, agent in this city for the Commercial Agency of DOUGLASS & Co., of New-York, killed JAMES ALLEN, of Yorkville, S. C., on Saturday. BELL had communicated information injurious to ALLEN. BELL has been arrested.

STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Elections are to be held in *five States* to-day; but in only two of them for State Officers. These two are Massachusetts, in which a full ticket, including Governor, is to be elected; and New-York, where no Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is to be chosen, but all other State Officers. New-Jersey will vote for members of the Legislature and for County Officers; the Governor holds over until 1860. Illinois will vote for a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge SCATES, resigned, and for County Officers. Michigan also votes for county offices. On Thursday next, Wisconsin is to elect a full State ticket.

NEW-YORK.

In this State, three parties are in the field—the Republican, American and Democratic. The nominations of each are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.	American.
Sec. of State	A. M. Clapp.	G. J. Tucker,	J. C. Putnam.
Comptroller	R. Denniston,	S. P. Church,	N. S. Benton.
Treasurer	J. T. Hogeboom,	I. V. V'derpool,	Lyman Odell.
Attorney Gen.	W. C. Noyes,	L. Tremain,	H. H. Ross.
Canal Com.	A. S. Thurston,	J. M. Jaycox,	G. Denniston.
State Engin'r.	Geo. Geddes,	Y. R. Richmond,	R. Graves.
S. Pris. Insp.	T. Kirkpatrick,	W. C. Rhodes,	J. M. Stevens.
Judge C. App.	T. Jenkins,	Hiram Denio,	H. Ketchum.

Eight Justices of the Supreme Court, and a new Senate and Assembly, are also to be elected. A full list of candidates was given in the TIMES of Wednesday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A lively contest is expected in Massachusetts. There are four State tickets in nomination—the Straight Republican, American Republican, Straight American and Democratic. Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS is the nominee for Governor on *two* tickets, the Straight Republican and American Republican. The remaining candidates on those tickets, however, are different. Hon. ERASMUS D. BEACH is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Governor GARDNER is in nomination by the Straight Know-Nothings.

The following is a full list of candidates:

	Straight Republican.	K. N. Republican.
Governor	Nath. P. Banks.	Nath. P. Banks.
Lieut. Governor	Oliver Warner.	Eliphalet Trask.
Sec'y of State	Joseph White.	Austin L. Rogers.
Treasurer	Thos. J. Marsh.	Moses Tenney, Jr.
Auditor	Valerius Tuft.	Chand'r R. Ransom.
Attorney-General	Thos. D. Eliot.	John H. Clifford.
	Straight Know-Nothing.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry J. Gardner,	Erasmus D. Beach.
Lieut. Governor	Alex. De Witt.	Albert Currier.
Sec'y of State	Benj. L. Allen,	Jonathan E. Field.
Treasurer	Timothy Ingraham.	Charles Thompson.
Auditor	Chan'r R. Ransom.	S. L. Mead.
Attorney-General	John H. Clifford.	Ezra Wilkinson.

A new Legislature and State Councillors are also to be elected.

ILLINOIS.

Hon. SIDNEY BREESE, of Carlyle, is the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in this State, to fill the place of Judge SCATES. His opponents are E. W. WEBB and Mr. DOUGHERTY. The contest for local offices creates no excitement. Next year, a Legislature is to be chosen, and in that election will be involved the success or overthrow of Senator DOUGLAS, whose term expires in 1859.

WISCONSIN.

Although this State does not vote until Thursday, 5th, we append a list of the candidates for State offices. Three parties are pitted against each other—the Republican, Democratic, and Reform Democratic—the latter accepting five out of eight of the Regular Democratic nominations. The following are the nominations:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Reform Democratic.
Governor	A. W. Randall.	J. B. Cross.	J. B. Cross.
Lieut. Gov.	C. Schutz,	E. D. Campbell.	W. T. Butler.
Sec. of State.	J. L. V. Thomas.	D. W. Jones.	D. W. Jones.
St. Treas.	S. D. Hastings.	C. Halick.	A. Sullivan.
Att'y. Gen.	M. M. Jackson.	G. Bouck.	G. Bouck.
S. P. Inst'n	J. G. McMynn.	L. C. Draper.	L. C. Draper.
Bk. Comp.	J. P. McGregor.	J. C. Squires.	J. C. Squires.
St. P. Com.	L. McGrew.	L. McCary.	J. M. Sarcck.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

More Fraudulent Returns Rejected—Second Proclamation from Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton.

Vote of the Territory—The Constitutional Convention.

From the Lecompton National Democrat, Oct. 22.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 22, 1857.

Since our Proclamation of the 19th inst., rejecting the so-called election returns from the Oxford Precinct in Johnson County, another very similar case has been presented for our official action. It is that of pretended returns from three precincts of McGee County, in this Territory, containing an aggregate of more than twelve hundred votes. This county is located in the extreme southeastern portion of Kansas, is constituted from the lands of the Cherokee Indians which are not yet open to pre-emption or settlement, and is consequently one of the most sparsely populated counties of the Territory, containing less than one hundred qualified voters, and giving last June but fourteen votes for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Indeed, all persons actually conversant with the number of the population of the county, treat with derision the large vote pretended to have been given there. Our information also excludes the idea that there was any incursion of voters from the neighboring State of Missouri, whose people do not seem to have interfered with the recent election. It is, then, quite evident that no such vote as is presented in these pretended returns was given at the late election in this county.

It is not, however, on the grounds above stated that we reject these pretended returns; but feeling confident that no such vote was given, or even one-tenth part of it, we are induced by such considerations to give these alleged returns the most rigid scrutiny, in order to ascertain whether they are genuine, legal and valid.

From intrinsic evidence on the face of these papers, we are convinced they are not genuine, but simulated and fictitious. Besides, they present no evidence that the oath, required by our statutes, was administered to the clerks or judges of the election, to secure from each and all of them the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

But in addition to these grounds of decision against the legality and validity of these pretended returns, there is yet a more conclusive reason which constrains us not to count them. While the names of the voters, and of the candidates, all appear to be entered on the lists, *not one of the offices is mentioned for which the candidates respectively were intended to be designated.* We cannot determine, therefore, from the face of these papers, for what office any one of the candidates was supported. The uniformity in this particular of these pretended returns from three separate and distant precincts, especially as the forms are not made up in the same handwriting, nor (with certain exceptions which only add force to the argument) on the same kind of paper, renders with other circumstances conclusive to our minds the conviction, that they are, as above stated, fictitious and simulated. It is most extraordinary also, that not a single vote appears to have been given for any county officers.

In rejecting these papers, *we do not go behind the returns*, because no legal or valid returns were made. *Neither in the former instance, nor in this, have we claimed the power to judge of the qualifications of voters, and to exclude votes deemed to be illegal.* What constitutes a return, is defined by the Territorial statutes; and to reject a paper as spurious or fictitious, or because, in points of vital importance, it deviates from the requisitions of the law, and therefore is not a return, in legal parlance, is not going behind the returns, as we have been unjustly charged with doing.

If these papers, (like those from the Oxford precinct,) would increase, by nearly twelve hundred, the apparent vote for the candidates of our party, although the offices are not named, our obligation is none the less paramount to reject them as we now do, as spurious and illegal. An election secured through our sanction, by frauds so monstrous, would be more fatal to our party than any defect, however disastrous. We deem it our duty to state that according to our information, some, if not all the candidates, who, it was supposed might claim their election by these frauds, have refused to accept any advantage under them.

These disreputable attempts to destroy the elective franchise, and all popular government which is based upon it, and to subject us to the responsibility of rejecting such papers, or rendering ourselves accomplices in the fraud, by giving it our indorsement and sanction, will meet, we doubt not, the serious reprehension of honest men of all parties in this Territory, and throughout the Union. The intense and dangerous excitement produced in this Territory by these enormous frauds has rendered imperative upon us, in this public official manner, to make known our decision in regard to them, believing that a just and impartial course of action on our part will serve to restore peace and harmony to an agitated and distracted people.

If instead of relying upon these papers themselves as authentic returns, it is sought to deny the fact that the results are spurious and simulated, we cannot doubt that Congress, upon the question of admitting the delegate, would, by an appropriate Committee of one or both houses dispatched to this Territory, and clothed with authority to send for persons and papers, inquire fully into these transactions, in order that the perpetrators of such enormities, and all their accomplices and confederates may be exposed and punished. In the meantime, we shall cause to be published at an early day, a complete list of the names of these pretended voters, that the people of this Territory, and especially of the localities in which these frauds were perpetrated, may visit them with appropriate condemnation. As these pretended voters are alleged to have come in large bodies from Missouri, under claim of settlements on the Indian reservations, and as we have ascertained that this allegation is unfounded in fact, we deem it a duty to the people of Missouri, in order to prevent unjust prejudice against them in this Territory, and throughout the Union, with all its evil consequences, to give them the means, by publishing these lists of fictitious names, to exonerate themselves from such unfounded accusations.

R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.
FRED. P. STANTON, Secretary.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—VOTE FOR DELEGATE.

Below we publish the returns of the election, as far as received, with the addition of Leavenworth County, the whole of which vote has not been received at the Secretary's office.

These returns comprise the vote of all the counties as far as received, some of which will have to be deducted from several counties on account of illegal returns, and others on account of illegal precincts.

When corrected, the whole vote of the Territory will probably fall short of 13,000:

	Ransom.	Parrott.
Leavenworth	1,356	1,015
Atchison	295	205
Doniphan	97	109
Nemaha	97	127
Brown (3 precincts)	97	99
Marshall	109	1
Pottowatomie, (1 precinct)	19	30
Riley	109	251
Calhoun	30	205
Jefferson	180	344
Johnson	—	—
Douglas	187	1,682
Shawnee	61	749
Richardson	—	127
Davis	36	126
Wise and Breckinridge	7	206
Bourbon	175	98
McGee*	1,202	24
Dorn	18	—
Allen,

known by every delegate or citizen who has chosen to converse with him.

Submission of the Kansas Constitution to the People.

From the Philadelphia (Forney's) Press.

The Northern Democracy, and, we believe, the great masses of the party everywhere, maintain that any Constitution which shall be framed by the sitting Convention in Kansas, *shall be referred, for approval or rejection, to an honest vote of the people*. No party can stand on any other platform. It is the honest way, the right way, and the only way left, by which we can manage territorial affairs, North or South. Opposition to it is opposition to our whole scheme of self-government—to the theory, practice, and tradition of our countrymen—to the declarations of the Democratic Party, its men and its candidates. Col. DAVIS and Senator HUNTER have no more power to alter this law of American politics than to reverse the laws of gravitation. It involves a principle which exists, operates and controls our affairs, independent of Federal institutions; it is simply the right of the people to govern themselves. To question this right is most absurd; to attempt its overthrow, for the accomplishment of ulterior purposes, must be regarded as involving a sacrifice of principle and on abandonment of the great doctrines of our Democratic system.

There is, we are glad to see, but one Democratic representative in Congress from the free States who has attempted to make the Convention of Kansas superior to the people of Kansas in the matter of submitting the Constitution to popular vote. In the South, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of the Administration party in Virginia, is unreserved in demanding that the people are the controlling power, and that the action of the Convention should go to them for rejection or confirmation. This principle will triumph, and those who resist it must take the consequences.

The North appeals to the people interested, and will ever insist, that *they shall settle for themselves the question of the recognition or rejection of Slavery in the Territories*—and we are confident that the party in the South, which appeals to any other tribunals not to deliberate upon the question of Slavery, but to establish that institution in defiance of the will of the majority, is very small indeed.

PARADE OF THE UNEMPLOYED—MEETING IN THE PARK.—Between one and two thousand of the unemployed laborers of the City met yesterday morning and paraded the streets, headed by a man with a drum, and another with a banner on which was written:

WORK—ARBEIT.

After passing in front of the principal newspaper offices, they proceeded to the Park, and from the steps of the City Hall made speeches to each other, some of them threatening the City with bloodiest vengeance if a single child should starve during the Winter in consequence of the scarcity of employment. The first speaker expressed the opinion that it were better a thousand should perish by the sword than that one should die by starvation; and concluded with an intimation, that if an instance of starvation should occur, the sword should find immediately a thousand victims. Subsequently, there was a modification of tone. From the sword and dire results from its use in the hands of a hungry man, they came to threatening the various political parties with their combined opposition. One gentleman gave his view of the several political organizations and arrived at the conclusion that there was nothing to expect from any of them—except the Democratic Party, and therefore he advised them to "Go the entire Democratic State Ticket." When this had been said, the object of the parade and gathering in the Park seemed to have been attained, for nothing further was attempted. The excitement was confined to the speakers almost exclusively. Those who were not prepared with addresses were orderly, and did not appear unusually interested. They had nothing else to do and seemed to think they might as well stand there as anywhere else.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—NARROW ESCAPE OF A WOMAN AND CHILD.—At a quarter to 6 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 59 West Forty-first-street, occupied on the first and second floors by Mr. FREDERICK SCHNEIDER as a lager-bier saloon and concert hall. Mr. SCHNEIDER'S stock of lager bier and other liquors, and the fixtures of his concert-room were entirely destroyed. His loss was $1,500, on which there is an insurance of $1,200 in the Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Miss BRIGGS and a young child, who occupied a room on the fourth floor as a sleeping apartment, had a narrow escape. The fire had made such headway underneath that the only way of reaching them was by a ladder. FRED. RYER and PAUL SCHENCK, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, rushed to their rescue and were successful in bringing them safely from their perilous position. Dr. R. NIEGARY owned the building. His loss was $3,000. Insured for $4,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the hat, cap and gentlemen's furnishing store No. 667 Eighth-avenue, kept by Mr. CANTROWITZ. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before much damage was done, the loss being only $200, which is covered by insurance of $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company on the stock, and $200 on the furniture.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

TO PRUDENT PEOPLE.
You can purchase for cash, at 7 per cent BELOW COST,
Any article from the following stock, which is all in the NEWEST STYLES,
For Fall and Winter wear.
$80,000 worth of ladies' Furs.
$18,000 worth of Soft Hats.
$7,500 Boys' Hats and Caps.
$4,500 Children's Fancy Hats.
GENIN'S Fur and Hat Warehouse,
No 214 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times the largest stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase Machines will do well to examine these before paying from $75 to $125 for inferior machines sold by interested ones. It requires but little skill to operate them, and the just been sustained in the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

FLORENCE—GLEASON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, OSCAR FLORENCE to Miss THEODOSIA, daughter of the late Elijah Gleason, Esq., all of this City.

KOLLMEYER—ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, ALFRED B. KOLLMEYER to Miss JOSEPHINE A. ACKERMAN, both of this City.

KIMBALL—RICE.—On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Miss HETTY E., daughter of O. B. Rice, to JAMES B. KIMBALL, Engineer U. S. A.

DAVY—MCBRIARTY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 1, in St. James' Cathedral, PATRICK DAVY to Miss MARY ANN MCBRIARTY.

WILLIAMSON—PEIRCE.—In Bangor, Me., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Geo. B. Little, Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, of Belfast, Me., to Miss ADA H., daughter of Waldo T. Peirce, Esq., of Bangor.

DIED.

OGILBY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, CAROLINE LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Ogilby, and Rev. F. Ogilby, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

MASTERSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, after a short illness, PATRICK MASTERSON, late contractor, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Engine Company No. 33, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 54th-st. and Broadway, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

STRATTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 2, CATHARINE STRATTON, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Broadway and 49th-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 2, of croup, HATTIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Chas. M. and Augusta Childs, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 4th inst., from No. 9 East 27th st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHATZEL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM SHATZEL, in the 26th year of his age.

Friends of the family, and of his uncle, Abraham Wyckoff, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 32 Summit-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

WHITTINGHAM.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 1, Mrs. CORNELIA A. WHITTINGHAM, aged 48 years, 7 months and 3 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TRAIN.—At Milford, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 24, ANNIE E., only daughter of Rev. A. M. and Lucie L. TRAIN.

SMITH.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, Ex-Alderman ISAAC B. SMITH, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William L. and George W., and his brothers, Frederick S. Smith and Albert Ayres, are requested to attend his funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sons, No. 114 Christopher-st., New-York. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE SUPERB Photographs of M. B. BRADY will be sold at half their former price. The reduction is due partly to the enhanced value of money, but principally to the introduction of a process which materially diminishes the cost of their production.
FULL-LENGTH—LIFE SIZES,
Photographed on Canvas and finished in Oil. They are similar in appearance, although more accurate resemblances, than ordinary oil-paintings.
MEDALLION—LIFE SIZES,
Finished in oil at $30 each. They have hitherto been sold at $60. Copies from Daguerreotypes in this style present the perfect effect of life, and the result is of course permanent. Those who possess fading portraits of deceased friends, may rely upon obtaining accurate portraits of life size, finished in a manner which assures durability.
LIFE SIZES, IN CRAYON.
A new style of Portrait just introduced. They blend the delicacy of the Crayon Sketch with the vigorous effect of the Photograph in a remarkable degree. They are sold at from $20 to $50.
CRAYON VIGNETTES,
suited to the portrayal of ladies or children, are also a new feature in Photography. A sitting for either of the above styles occupies but three seconds.
LARGE GROUPS
Of FAMILIES or FRIENDS are taken almost instantaneously, and may be made of any desired size. Taken by the new process, groups are free from the crude severity which usually characterizes those made by the Camera. Twenty or thirty persons may be portrayed at once perfectly. The result may be finished in oil or water colors, and is susceptible of the most elaborate artistic finish. The ease and simplicity with which they are made render them comparatively inexpensive. Portraits of an entire family may be obtained by this method at little more than the cost of a single picture.
THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,
The most exquisite and elaborate product of the Camera, is made at BRADY'S GALDERY ONLY. Copies have heretofore been sold at $60, $50 and $40. They are now offered at $30, $25 and $20.
No successful imitation of this celebrated Picture has yet been made. It is an unique feature in Photography—its most perfect and successful application thus far.
PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATER COLORS
Possess, in addition to their reality as likenesses, the brilliant artistic effect of water-color sketches. Those exhibited by Mr. Brady are pronounced by recent visitors to European galleries superior to any similar works in Europe.
From twenty to thirty different styles of portraits are made at Brady's Gallery, adapted to every taste and designed to accommodate every pecuniary condition. The elaborate groups, in water and oil colors, range from $20 to $250 each; single portraits from $3 to $75. Where a large number of duplicates are required the price is diminished largely. Photographs suitable for interchange among classes or clubs are made at from $3 to $20 per dozen. Portraits, which a year since were sold at $40, may now be procured for $15.
The announcement of this reduction in price has had the effect of creating a demand which the resources of the establishment will be taxed to the utmost to supply. As the causes which necessitate this decline are in a measure transient, a partial resumption of the old prices will ultimately become necessary. These, therefore, who design to take advantage of the opportunity which the present occasion offers, should do so at an early date.
THE COLLECTION
Of specimen pictures has recently been enriched by numerous valuable additions; among these are portraits of Frezzolini, Vestvali, Charlotte Cushman, Charles Mathews, Thalberg, Brignoli, Juliana May, Mlle. Rolla, Miss Hosmer, the female sculptor, Prince, Kaulbach, Church, Van Buren, Marcy, Benton, Pierce, Dickinson, Buchanan, Guthrie, N. P. Banks, R. J. Walker, Bryant, Bancroft, Willis, Halleck, Lowell, Curtis, Cozzens, Edgar A. Poe, Tuckerman, Henry C. Cary, Lord Macaulay, and minor celebrities without number. There are few persons of note in the country who are not represented in the collection.
BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient for those occupied down town who desire portraits. It is in the vicinity of the Astor House, corner of Fulton-st.
THE UPPER GALLERY is No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's saloon.

LARGEST WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOTHING IN THE CITY AT RETAIL.
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles;
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRELS, BLACKSMITHS and BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows and shutters, of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 42 John-st., corner Dutch.

A CARD.
In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.
Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.
The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer
BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $3 50 to import, for $2.
A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.
One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
RICH BRONZES, CLOCKS,
AND PARIAN STATUARY,
Just opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
CHANDELIERS,
And every description of
GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER
And TEA SETS,
Both White and Decorated.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED
TEA SETS, WINES,
WAITERS, &c.,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 174 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.
This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.
N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

WE ARE DETERMINED
That the New York public shall see that our prices for French China, cut and pressed Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware are but about one-half the customary rates. To this end we have placed in our show-windows many samples, with the prices attached in plain figures. We also publish a list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IF YOU WANT TO BE ASTONISHED,
Just look at the show-windows of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and see the prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. If you have money, (they don't want to see you unless you have,) give them a call.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ
DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. And then everybody should go and look at their goods.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS,
With a full assortment of Pistols, Flasks, and other sporting articles for sale at reduced prices at No. 19 Maiden-lane. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when the building will be dedicated to the uses of the Society, with appropriate exercises. Addresses are expected on this occasion from several members of the Society.
Tickets will be issued to members only, and not transferable, and may be obtained at the Library.
The Library and galleries will be opened to members and their families, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 341 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVERWARE,
Now selling at retail,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

DRY GOODS.
HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two-thirds their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of
MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize,
can purchase their own materials, and make up, or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
Now on sale at
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

475 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS ON OUR CENTRE TABLES.
500 French beaver cloaks, at $3 50.
500 French Beaver cloaks, at $4 50.
200 5-4 rich all-silk chenille shawls, at $5 each.
100 pieces black, gray and brown ladies' cloth, imported for cloaks, but admirably adapted for dresses and basques, at $1 per yard. Ladies will appreciate the greatly superior value of these goods on examination.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS.
Ladies who desire to economize, by buying good articles, are invited to examine the
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
AND FURS,
With which our immense establishment is filled. Our stock is all new, of sterling quality, and characterized by novelty and elegance, and the great reduction in prices will be at once perceived and appreciated by our customers.
CHARLES STREET & Co.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 313 BROADWAY.
GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES AND SUSPENDERS.
The entire stock of an Importer and Manufacturer for sale at retail, at twenty per cent less than wholesale prices.
This stock of goods is the finest and best in the City.
CHARLES LUM.

COLORED VELVETS!—COLORED VELVETS.
YARD-WIDE LYONS VELVETS, $4 PER YARD.
A great bargain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

$250,000—GREAT SALE!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
My entire stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
Selling off at auction prices,
And lower than any
Wholesale House.
All kinds of money taken.
Open until 9 P. M.; Saturdays up to 11 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

DAMAGED GOODS—SALE CONTINUED.—Blankets, broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, black silks, merinos, poplins, wool plaids, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale by W. H. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.
RESULT OF THE PANIC.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
OF THE LARGEST
WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
IN THE CITY.
$500,000 WORTH OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
50 PER CENT BELOW COST,
AT THE STORE OF
MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 2,
THE PEREMPTORY DEMAND
FOR THIS GREAT SACRIFICE
IS APPARENT TO ALL.
And the determination of the owners is to turn it into CASH,
IN THE SHORTEST TIME,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Among the leading articles of
THIS IMMENSE STOCK,
The Ladies will find
Rich Broche Shawls,
Rich Stella Shawls, (Chenelle Borders,)
Rich Plain and Fancy Silks,
Rich Robes a Volante,
Rich Freacle Merinos, (Lupins,)
Rich Ducal Plaids,
Rich Paramattas, (4x4 wide.)
Rich Satin De Laines,
Rich All-Wool De Laines, (Ombree Stripes,)
Rich Valencia Plaids,
Rich French Prints, Robes, &c.,
Eugené Fancy Plaids, &c., &c.
The Department of Housekeepers' Goods
is of especial interest
to every Housekeeper,
as it contains a full assortment
Pure Irish Linen of every description,
Linen Damask, of all widths,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen Towelings,
Linen Pillow-Casings,
Linen Napkins, &c., &c., &c.
In Domestic Cottons
There is no superior marks in the City.
Bleached and Brown
Sheetings,
Shirting,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
of every width.
Paris Whitney Blankets,
Shakers' Flannels,
Marseilles Quilts,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, &c., &c.
Terms strictly Cash.
One Price and no Abatement,
With a Positive Reduction
Of 50 per cent.
On the Original Cost.
Country Merchants, with Cash,
Can Assort their Stock 25 per cent. lower
than at any other house in the City.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
RETAILED AT
Half the cost of Importation.
The extensive stock of a large
SILK IMPORTING AND JOBBING HOUSE,
Consisting of
BONNET SILKS,
EVENING DRESS SILKS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES and
EMBROIDERIES,
Together with a lot of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming Holidays, will be open for exhibition on
WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at the New Store,
No. 415 BROADWAY, Cozzens's Hotel,
Where will be found the most extensive assortment of goods of the above description, and at the lowest prices ever offered at retail in the city.
Ladies of the city and country will do well to examine this stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
The prices are plainly marked on all, and may be seen at a glance on examination. Remember,
No. 415 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.,
Cozzens's Hotel.
D. R. JAMES, Superintendent.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
$100,000
WORTH OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
To be sold 20 per cent.
Below cost, at retail,
In consequence of the
DEATH OF J. H. HARLEY,
WHITE & BIRD will carry on the business at the late stand, No. 28 Maiden-lane.
Ladies' and gentlemen's Furs
To be sold
Regardless of price.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 70c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OUR LIST OF PRICES
For White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES O. PUTNAM.

For Comptroller,
NATHANIEL S. BENTON.

For Attorney-General,
HENRY S. ROSS.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
ROSWELL GRAVES.

For State Treasurer,
LYMAN ODELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
GOLDSMITH DENNISTON.

For Inspector of State Prisons
JOHN M. STEVENS.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HIRAM KETCHUM.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
W. MITCHELL.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
CHARLES A. PEABODY.

For Justices of the Superior Court,
BENJAMIN W. BONNY.
LUMAN SHERWOOD.

For Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,
WILLIAM M. ALLEN.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

For Surrogate,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

For Recorder,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

For Register,
JAMES H. WELSH.

For District-Attorney,
DANIEL ULLMAN.

By order of ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
F. C. WAGNER, THOS. McKNIGHT, } Vice Chairmen.
C. H. WHITAKER, J. L. NOYES, } Secretaries.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
REGULAR NOMINATION.
For member of Assembly—JOHN B. STEVENS.

FOR SURROGATE,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS.

The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated
SMITH ELY, JR.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.
NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Nomination,
THOMAS McKNIGHT.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY, NOV. 3.—The head-quarters will be at No. 100 Elm-st. corner Walker, where the entire ticket may be procured. The tickets for the several Ward districts may also be had at the following places, rented by the Association, from sunrise to sunset on the day of election:
Districts 1 and 2—The store No. 38 Centre-st.
District 3—The store No. 126 Leonard-st.
Districts 4 and 5—The store No. 475 Pearl-st.
District 6—The store No. 174 Chatham-st.
District 7—The store No. 94½ Elm-st.
District 8—The store No 178 Canal-st.
By order of the Association.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, President.
ROBERT IRWIN, JULIUS BRILL, } Vice-Presidents.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
MOSBEY LYON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the general Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—IXth, Xth, XIIth and XVIIth Wards.—American, Republican and Whig nomination. For Senator, JOSEPH J. VARNUM, JR. The placard circulated in the Sixth Senatorial District, addressed, "To Colored voters," was unauthorized by myself or my friends, and is a fraud and forgery.
J. B. VARNUM, JR.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DEMOcratic Republican Regular Nomination for Member of Assembly, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
MOSES D. GALE, Chairman.
Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—CANDIDATE for Assembly, JOHN W. CHANLER.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 60 vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash, to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN EAST NEW-YORK, TWO LOTS ON Van Sicklen-av., distant 100 feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Baltic and Van Sicklen-avs., known on map as Nos 918 and 920, each lot 25x100. Apply to Mr. TERNAN, No. 186 Mott-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE real estate property, situated in the business centre of one of the most flourishing Western cities, (rented $2,000,) will be exchanged for City property or a good country seat. CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE well located in this City, and at fair prices, will be sold for bank stocks at par, in amounts to suit, from two to fifty thousand dollars. WM. J. BURRITT,
No. 15 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LOCATE IN the City as a physician, wishes to rent an unfurnished basement room for an office in some street, say from 36th to 39th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. The small front room of an English basement house preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of will please address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MODERATE SIZED house in the upper part of the City. English basement preferred. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,668 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween Washington and Union squares, and Broadway and 6th-av., for six months. Address W., Box No 2,719 Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST,

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 333 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 166 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS AND CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals; the healthiest place in New-England; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior, and terms moderate. Three or four more young gentlemen will be received in the institution. Address the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Classes commence This Day at 11 A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. for ladies—4 and 8 o'clock P. M. for gentlemen. New pupils received daily this week. Book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction.
GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

$25 COURSE FOR $10.—DOLBEAR'S COMmercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Evening lessons. By securing seats this week, gentlemen may have a $25 private course in book-keeping for only $10, and be qualified for business before Christmas. Writing, $5. Four seats vacant.

PARENTS AND OTHERS CAN OBTAIN gratuitously circulars and full particulars of the best schools. Principals supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with desirable positions. Teachers wanted: a gentlemen to teach English book-keeping, history, &c.; one as principal of a school, salary $700. Also, other teachers wanted. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASB land Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILitary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. JOHN N. COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 20th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster cast and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 78 Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN 263 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY EXPErienced in tuition desires a reengagement; she is fully competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, French acquired on the Continent, drawing, Spanish and the usual English branches. Address S. A. U., at Mrs. PEARSON'S music store, No. 78 Bleecker-st., New York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF SOME EXperience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in a private family, or would go as companion; City references given. Address M. S., *Times* office, for a week.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-School in this City, a resident English or Scotch governess who can teach the English branches thoroughly. One who understands French will be preferred. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Time* Office.

DANCING.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2: in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Mazurka, and other newer dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 54 East 13th-st. Pupils can commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY-CARVED double-round 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV, with four round corners, back same as front, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes, fruit and vines on four corners, rich solid pearl keys; made to order by one of the best makers of this City; is a drawing-room grand over strung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met with, and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price only $300, cost $500, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 678 6th-av. near Crystal Palace, New-York City, four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 3d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES —Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern.
$1,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds, of 1883.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
72 shares American Guano Company ..... $100 each
40 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.... $100 each
40 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each
10 shares Bridgeport Fire Insurance Co..... $100 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co ..... $50 each
Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sales TO-MORROW, (Wednesday.) Next regular sale THURSDAY. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, with the entire contents of the magnificently furnished residence No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The above costly furniture and works of art, embracing a rare and valuable collection of oil-paintings, will be sold TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the sale of which will be without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold without any regard to its value, for cash. Things to be removed immediately, for which purpose reliable cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship the goods if desired. Deposits will be required of every purchaser. Catalogues will be at the house at 8 o'clock on morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Consists of two imported French mantel mirrors, with ormolu mounted frames, very large and elegant; three splendid French-plate pier mirrors, cost $200 each; two full suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three colored silk brocade, with slip covers, made by Dixon, to order; one full suite covered in crimson velvet, two rich carved rosewood etageres, with statuary tops, corner etageres, with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, tapestry, velvet and Wilton carpets, magnificent China vases and statuary, embracing Painting and Music, Venus at the Bath, Paul and Virginia, the Seasons, Feast of Bacchus, &c.; also, a number of truly valuable paintings, richly framed; 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover; silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, French secretary.

DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, washstands, French armoires, two secretary bookcases, conversation chairs, mirrors, clocks, French shades, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, rich silver ware, cut glass, silver and ivory cutlery, rich China, &c., with a great variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and second-hand furniture not mentioned. Commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION—ON THURSday, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., superb private collection of pictures, water colors, statuary, &c., the gallery of J. F. Burt, Esq., collected by him with great care during a series of years; most of them are works of the first American artists, and were painted to order. Among the pictures will be found a view of Vermont, by A. B. Durand; Coming Storm, by do.; a view among the Adirondack Mountains, by Kensett; Lake George, do., with others by this artist; Mountain Scenery, by F. E. Church; Fall and Winter scenes, by Gignoux; superb head, by Elliott; several landscapes, by Gaslear; fights, groups, horses, etc., by Ranney; Harvest Scene, by T. Cole, purchased from the family; several very fine pictures by J. F. Cropsey; some fine landscapes, etc., by Wm. Hart, Boutelle, Doughty, Oddie, Cafferty, J. H. Hill, George Innes, Nahl, Wenderoff, Oertel, George Fagg, Coleman, J. M. Hart, Shattuck and Gifford. Also, works of great merit by Sidney B. Percey, Swenbach; sketches by Leutz, Vandenburgh, Crebsel, Fragonard, Teniers, Moncheron, Robert of Brussels, Merile, Luncret, Detriecy, Wouters, Van Spandum, and others. Also, superb water-colors by Joshua Cryswll, David Cox, Steinfield, Wandersford, Corbould, Boubonhani, Varley, Prout, Cropsey, W. H. Pyne, Copley, Richting, A. Kauffman, Turner, Hoff, and others. Also, a beautiful statue, in marble, of Cupids wrestling for the heart, by Delmedico, with a scagliola pedestal.

The above choice collection can be examined, as above, one week before the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, [illegible], spoons, knives, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding, of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, comprising a very valuable assortment of the most costly Parisian fancy goods, just imported, and of the highest class, consisting of ebony and ormolu work-boxes (furnished) and dressing-cases, surprise and revolving cigar cases, gilt, ormolu and pearl trinket and jewel cases, ebony and rosewood watch-stands, bronzes, Parian statuary, Berlin wire and fancy porte-monnaies, cigar cases, bisque figures, liquor and cordial cases, papier mache writing desks, portfolios, watch-stands, thermometers, work-boxes, jewel cases, inkstands, stationery cases, cabinets, very elegant, etc.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of real marble statuary, representing various subjects, just imported from Italy, together with beautiful marble, alabaster, Bardigilio yellow of Sunna vases, urns, ornaments, etc., of the latest styles. These and the above goods are well worthy of inspection, and will be ready one day before the sale.

AL O. AT 12 O'CLOCK—Two beautiful gold watches, one full-jewelled chronometer lever, and one lady's watch, both first quality, and sold in consequence of the necessities of the owner. About 10,000 sugar-box shooks, in fine order, suitable for the West India market. Without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

HENRY B. HERTS, jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., at the warerooms of Messrs. D. J. & G. J. LEVY, No 84 Warren-st.
The above sale having been adjourned by injunction, will positively take place as above.
Catalogues ready and goods on view this day.
By order of
B. J. HART, and
H. MORRISSEN,
Assignees.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock, at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., six elegant carved rosewood 7 and 7⅓-octave piano-fortes, made by W. Lindemann & Son, to be sold without reserve, as Messrs. Lindemann are willing to make any sacrifice rather than discharge their old and tried workmen. Parties wishing to purchase a superior instrument are solicited to call and examine them before the sale. They are all fully warranted and equal to any manufactured in the City.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, TO-MORROW, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, etageres, parlor suites, crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, bookcases, wardrobes, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enamelled chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The undersigned will sell at Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., at the room No. 17 Nassau-st., Bank of Commonwealth building, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, over $27,000 worth of diamonds, various sizes; also, sterling silver forks, spoons, &c. The diamonds will be on view three days previous to the sale, at the office of Augustus Schell, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom-House.
SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 81 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OFFICE NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, buggy and harness, a most complete and stylish turn-out; mare, long tail, 6 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; Hamiltonian stock buggy of Brewster's make, square box, has not been used a dozen times; new harness in complete order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Offices No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., about 10,000 sugar-box Shooks in fine order, suitable for the West India market, without reserve. Terms cash, City funds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARTIES HAVING MONEY IN SMALL sums, which they desire to invest in something better than railroad securities or bank stocks, may address H. G., Box No. 280 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE GAS FIXTURES (INCLUDING one 30-light and two 20-light chandeliers,) and furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, settees, crockery and plated ware, lately belonging to the Odeon, Williamsburg. Apply to JARED SPARKS, No. 52 John-st., New York, or W. PARR, foot North 4th-st., Williamsburg.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, on the 21st October, would respectfully call the attention of all parties interested in the said road to the accompanying document containing the plan that has been devised for relieving the Company from its difficulties. It is of the utmost importance that those interested in the Stock and Bonds, as well as the Creditors of the Company, should come forward and give their assent to the plan without delay; for, although the time fixed for the completion of the Arrangement does not expire until the 25th of the present month, and rather more than half the amount required from the Stock and Bondholders has been subscribed, and there is good reason to believe that success will attend the effort, it is exceedingly desirable that it should be accomplished as soon as possible, for when done the working of the road can be resumed, and all the coal moved East and West, for which sale can be found. Already there is more inquiry for coal, and prices are rather better; and if the Company is speedily placed in a position to bring it to market, the prospect is very fair for a profitable business the coming Winter. Therefore, the Committee urge the stockholders and creditors to come forward at once and save their property from the imminent peril in which it is now placed. For although the bondholders have been very forbearing, and have nobly responded to the call on them, it cannot be expected that they will long continue of this mind, unless the stockholders and general creditors evince a like disposition, for they will be the greatest sufferers, unless the plan can be carried out. The question for them to decide is very simple, viz.: Whether they will give their assent to the plan proposed or lose all they have at stake. If any flatter themselves that others will do what is needful, and that it is not necessary for them to act, they will find that they are greatly mistaken, when it will be too late to rectify the error; for as there is stock belonging to persons abroad, minors, or in trust, which cannot be brought in, it is imperative on all who can to act at once, or the measure will fail.

The bonds secured by a mortgage on the Northern Division of the road, issued in 1851, under the title of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad, are involved in the arrangement, and the holders are desired to assent thereto as well as the other bondholders.

The chairman of the Committee is in attendance at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., every day from 12 to 1 o'clock, to give such information on the subject as persons interested may desire. To him all communications should be addressed at the place above named, where every party interested is requested to call without delay and subscribe to the agreement mentioned above.

By order of the Committee.
C. R. ROBERT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1857.

Report of Committee appointed by the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company

The undersigned, appointed at a meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of "The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company," on the 23d ult., to confer with the Managers of the said Company, and devise a plan to relieve the Company from its present embarrassments, respectfully

REPORT

That, after several conferences with a Committee of the Board of Managers, and much deliberation on the present condition of the Company, the undersigned recommend to the Stockholders, Bondholders and creditors of the Company the adoption of the following plan, which will have the effect, if carried out, of placing the road in the hands of the Managers, to continue the business of the Company unembarrassed.

FIRST—That the Stockholders be required to pay ten per cent on the par value of the shares held by them respectively, in cash, or notes payable in three and six months from the 1st day of December next; or, in lieu thereof, surrender one-half of their stock. For such contribution in cash or notes, when paid, the Company to give 7 per cent. Income Bonds payable in ten years, as far as there being no legal authority to issue them under par, the Stock that may be surrendered to be placed in the hands of Trustees, without authority to vote thereon, but with power to sell the same at not less than par—the proceeds thereof to be appropriated to the retiring any of the obligations of the Company that can be had at or under par, giving preference to those maturing first, provided they can be had on the same terms as the others.

Any dividends on this stock that may be declared by the Company, shall be paid to the said Trustees, to be used in retiring the obligations of the Company, as just above stated; the stock so contribute in one of the modes named to amount to not less than $2,500,000.

SECOND—That the Stockholders in the Warren Railroad Company be required to surrender $200,000, or 25 per cent of their stock to be canceled.

THIRD—That the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company be required to reduce the amount paid for the use of their road $15,000—say from $70,000 to $55,000 per annum.

FOURTH—That the First Mortgage Bondholders be requested to take the Income Bonds of the Company, payable in five years, for one year's interest on their bonds; and the Second Mortgage Bondholders the Income Bonds of the Company, payable in five years, for two years' interest on their bonds. When the amount of interest thus deferred, held by any one person, does not amount to $10, (the lowest denomination for which it is proposed to issue the bonds of the Company,) it is proposed to indorse on the coupons for lesser sums, deferring the payment for the same period; the bondholders retaining the coupons, so indorsed, in their own possession. The Income Bonds issued to the bondholders holding $70 and upwards, to be secured by their coupons being placed in trust, to be surrendered to the Company on the payment of the bonds issued for them; or, if they prefer it, they can have their coupons indorsed in the same way as above, retaining the coupons in their possession.

By this arrangement the Bondholders grant this accommodation to the Company, which is absolutely needed without losing any of their security.

FIFTH—That the creditors who have no security, (except the employes on the line of the road and at the mines,) take the Convertible Income Bonds of the Company, at ten years, in payment of the amount of their claims. The employes, miners, &c., to be paid their claims in money.

SIXTH—That the creditors who made advances last Spring, (to relieve the Company from great embarrassment,) *under a solemn pledge that the debt should be confidential*, and who in consequence of such pledge, are preferred in the assignment, be requested to waive their rights secured thereby, and take the obligations of the Company, payable in three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen, twenty-one and twenty-four months from the first day of December next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum semi-annually; such obligations to be secured by placing in the hands of three Trustees an amount of seven per cent. Income Bonds equal to the obligations aforesaid; the said Bonds to be canceled when the said obligations are retired. The holders of the said confidential debt, or evidence thereof, to be allowed at any time to take therefor the Bonds just above named, to an amount equal to that held by them respectively.

SEVENTH—That, in addition to the provision creating a sinking-fund, by surrender of stock from the Stockholders, thirty thousand dollars per annum shall be set apart, out of the earnings of said Road, and applied to the purchase of the obligations or Bonds of the Company first maturing, issued under this arrangement. This thirty thousand dollars per annum will be nearly saved to the Company, by the concessions required from the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and the Warren Railroad Company.

A very cursory examination of these proposals is required to show that a variety of interests are closely connected, and most of them in a high degree dependent on each other; and where the connection is not apparent, it still exists, as will be found on a comparison of the

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,876,710 66
Average amount of Specie	850,876 18
Average amount of Circulation	143,299 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,703,055 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$570,269 00
Average amount of Specie	44,725 00
Average amount of Circulation	66,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	132,190 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$492,419 00
Average amount of Specie	45,036 00
Average amount of Circulation	84,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	195,109 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,494,763 18	
Average amount of Specie		969,804 98
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,964	
Average amount of Circulation	$38,161	56,130 00
Average amount of Deposits		3,957,034 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,214,465 69
Average amount of Specie	1,475,449 69
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,317,773 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$875,071 49
Average amount of Specie	74,396 69
Average amount of Circulation	57,835 66
Average amount of Deposits	627,911 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,368,423 52
Average amount of Specie	342,503 48
Average amount of Circulation	314,495 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,353,895 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,358,265 64
Average amount of Specie	165,297 87
Average amount of Circulation	48,930 00
Average amount of Deposits	978,554 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,268,514 91
Average amount of Specie	297,902 32
Average amount of Circulation	64,342 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,501,346 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,482,169 16
Average amount of Specie	273,440 79
Average amount of Circulation	441,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,108,536 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,543,921 28
Average amount of Specie	156,111 52
Average amount of Clearing-House certificates	29,000
Average amount of Circulation	182,607 00
Average amount of Deposits	973,514 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$208,481 13
Average amount of Specie	17,452 96
Average amount of Circulation	24,474 00
Average amount of Deposits	126,839 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,354,536 57
Average amount of Specie	56,334 54
Average amount of Circulation	132,670 00
Average amount of Deposits	681,544 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$413,361 18
Average amount of Specie	20,063 85
Average amount of Circulation	81,459 00
Average amount of Deposits	145,021 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,192,773 00
Average amount of Specie	520,864 00
Average amount of Circulation	189,022 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,129,434 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G.G. WILLIAMS, Cashr.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$532,406 94
Average amount of Specie	70,725 04
Clearing-House Certificates	5,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	134,018 00
Average amount of Deposits	325,953 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,833,877 62
Average amount of Specie	496,904 40
Average amount of Circulation	17,153 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,752,443 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,424,383 12
Average amount of Specie	292,084 78
Average amount of Circulation	60,139 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,231,107 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,359,854 85
Average amount of Specie	127,007 03
Average amount of Circulation	75,137 00
Average amount of Deposits	920,652 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 2d day of November, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,351,134 40
Average amount of Specie	215,690 51
Average amount of Circulation	104,741 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,125,850 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$572,985 73
Average amount of Specie	96,491 95
Average amount of Circulation	114,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	343,550 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$479,494 16
Average amount of Specie	2,036 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	184,900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,041,982 10
Average amount of Specie	90,534 36
Clearing House currency	143.00
Average amount of Circulation	63,573 00
Average amount of Deposits	565,145 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,676,819 75
Average amount of Specie	203,664 72
Average amount of Circulation	121,579 00
Average amount of Deposits	878,517 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$610,298 44
Average amount of Specie	89,438 30
Average amount of Circulation	80,041 00
Average amount of Deposits	379,969 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,645,793 79
Average amount of Specie	235,731 03
Average amount of Circulation	196,389 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,110,676 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,346,979 64
Average amount of Specie	539,287 31
Average amount of Circulation	361,896 16
Average amount of Deposits	2,985,670 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$734,034 57
Average amount of Specie	47,255 03
Average amount of Circulation	72,129 00
Average amount of Deposits	310,311 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,401,580 98
Average amount of Specie	108,676 75
Average amount of Circulation	164,350 00
Average amount of Deposits	822,072 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,643,606 65
Average amount of Specie	202,375 94
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	345,643 60
Average amount of Deposits	2,497,893 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$647,330 17
Average amount of Specie	81,479 05
Average amount of Circulation	105,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	324,027 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOUNG, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,523,258 95
Average amount of Specie	238,356 69
Average amount of Circulation	51,835 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,113,176 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,065,357 14
Average amount of Specie	1,202,189 16
Average amount of Secured Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	235,395 06
Average amount of Deposits	3,457,037 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS H. SHEARMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. SHEARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,636,572 49
Average amount of Specie	101,574 78
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	91,433 00
Average amount of Deposits	878,347 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,200,059 01
Average amount of Specie	516,925 86
Average amount of Circulation	111,825 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,159,792 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,099,468 00
Average amount of Specie	107,872 00
Average amount of Circulation	72,963 00
Average amount of Deposits	615,942 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,780,595 72
Average amount of Specie	518,871 18
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	139,370 00
Average amount of Deposits	985,304 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$243,844 02
Average amount of Specie	39,313 78
Average amount of Circulation	93,811 00
Average amount of Deposits	112,931 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$171,957 64
Average amount of Specie	45,920 88
Average amount of Circulation	41,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	121,091 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$217,507 29
Average amount of Specie	30,271 89
Average amount of Circulation	96,976 00
Average amount of Deposits	145,618 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,137,012 99
Average amount of Specie	132,642 75
Average amount of Circulation	83,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	628,365 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$429,948 20
Average amount of Specie	56,154 62
Average amount of Circulation	190,342 50
Average amount of Deposits	221,936 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$808,310 05
Average amount of Specie	89,833 49
Average amount of Circulation	125,983 00
Average amount of Deposits	482,294 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,623,178 43
Average amount of Specie	263,737 03
Average amount of Circulation	90,017 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,390,767 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$492,641 74
Average amount of Specie	32,691 04
Average amount of Circulation	104,508 00
Average amount of Deposits	292,885 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,751,363 73
Average amount of Specie	293,889 04
Average amount of Circulation	66,619 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,871,584 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$798,836 61
Average amount of Specie	49,728 68
Average amount of Circulation	89,542 00
Average amount of Deposits	316,130 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$902,935 79
Average amount of Specie	221,875 98
Average amount of Circulation	127,479 00
Average amount of Deposits	520,764 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,291,146 00
Average amount of Specie	364,136 00
Average amount of Circulation	87,017 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,304,675 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of October, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,183,325 78
Average amount of Specie	260,998 53
Average amount of Circulation	390,994 00
Average amount of Deposits	503,068 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,121,993 75
Average amount of Specie	347,917 03
Specie on special deposit, not included in above	195,995 71
Average amount of Circulation	106,331 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,802,892 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of November, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS. Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

FOR EUROPE.

**THE

CASE OF MRS. CAROLINE WOODMAN.

[Continued from First Page.]

and that he had not been so requested; and he (Judge Roosevelt) thought that the learned counsel, (Mr. Busted.) when asked the question at Judge Mitchell's residence—the Judge not then being present—whether he did request him to go or not, declined saying he did.

Mr. Busteed said he did most satisfactorily decline.

Mr. Busteed then called to the stand Dr. Meredith Reese, to whom he read portions of the return and accompanying affidavit of Dr. Barstow.

TESTIMONY OF DR. REESE.

The witness, in answer to questions by Mr. Busteed, stated that in his judgment no sufficient medical reasons had been assigned either in the return of Mr. Macdonald or in the affidavit of Dr. Barstow, to justify the non-production of Mrs. Woodman in Court, or the refusal to bring her to such other place in the City of New-York as might be designated by the Court in obedience the writ of *habeas corpus*. On being cross-examined by Mr. Bradp, he said that by the words "no medical reasons" he meant to imply that reliance was had for justification upon ethical or other grounds which were not stated in the parts of the documents that had been read to him. These he described as discretionary reasons. A physician having in charge such a person had the largest discretion. He (witness) could form no opinion as to the probable injury or benefit that would result to the woman from her production in Court, unless the circumstances of her case were all known to him.

A great many long-winded hypothetical questions were put to the witness by counsel on both sides, but his answers in the main amounted to no more than we have stated. In reply to Mr. Brady he described Sandford Hall as a very respectable institution, and its managers, General McDonnel and Dr. Barstow, as respectable and competent men.

In the middle of his examination the Judge received a communication from his brethren of the Bench, requesting his attendance for a few minutes down-stairs on a consultation. The Judge announced to counsel the necessity of his temporary absence.

Mr. Busteed implored him to remain and conclude the case with all dispatch, inasmuch as the rights of a woman cruelly deprived of her liberty, were at stake.

The Judge was impervious, and left. In the course of ten minutes he returned, and the case was resumed.

Dr. Reese further testified, that in private asylums like that of Sandford Hall, it was necessary to have the certificates of two physicians and two magistrates, to receive the admission of a patient, as was the case in public lunatic asylums.

The next witness called by Mr. Busteed gave his name as James Cassidy. He testified that he kept a grocery-store, though his business was confined principally to dealing in teas, in Fulton-street, in this City, and that he resided in Brooklyn; he proved that he was the author of a note which Mr. Busteed read to him, and which, he said, he had written to him, (Mr. Busteed,) for the purpose of proving the character of Sandford Hall; he declared he had no acquaintance of Mr. Busteed before this (Monday) morning, and that he had been induced to write the letter handed up by having had his attention drawn to the reports of the case in the newspapers of Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Busteed proposed to read the letter, but

Mr. Brady objected, inasmuch as the writer was himself present.

Cassidy was then examined and cross-examined at length. His hollow cheeks and cadaverous look, his glazed and restless eyes, his shrill voice, sometimes rising into a shriek and sometimes sinking into a whine, indicated an abnormal condition of mind, which was still more clearly exhibited in the course of his cross-examination. He stated that he was a patient in Allan McDonnell's establishment in 1845, when he was up at Murray Hill, and that he was removed with it to Flushing; that he was about six months an inmate of it in all; was very cruelly treated by Allan McDonnell; was 38 years of age last June; has been married about ten years; had been living with his mother in Brooklyn; and had been clerk for John Caswell, who kept a store at No. 87 Front-street just before being taken to the asylum; that the cause of his confinement was a dispute with Mr. Caswell about some business arrangements; the difference was about the rate of compensation; he (witness) had twenty-five hundred dollars of his own, and he wanted to go out into the world or himself; Caswell claimed him, and for ten months worried him as he would his wife or child; he (witness) got sick; he had some words with his mother; left her house one night and found himself next morning in the detention of the City watch; thought he had his clothes on him then; did not know where he had slept the previous night; was taken up to Murray Hill in a carriage; did not remember speaking to anybody in the carriage; in two or three days he had his mind as much to himself as he had now, but they kept him in confinement for months; had it not been for the kindness of Mrs. Camp, the matron, and some others, he would have been crazy for ever; within a week after his being sent to the Asylum Allan McDonnell put in, take a room—(a rude ground plan of which the witness handed the Judge)—with three in a frame, tied his hands and legs so that he could not move, and for companions shut him up with three persons who were raving mad; McDonnell said he wanted to break his disposition down; witness never was in that chair more than once; slept well in Thirty-fifth-street after the first few nights; had better accommodations at Flushing than at Murray Hill; wanted to come out, but they would not let him go until he would say he had made up with John Caswell and his mother; some of the people there were not fit to be anywhere but in an insane asylum, and some were kept there just because their friends wanted it; McDonnell always treated the patients just as their friends told him.

Mr. Brady asked the witness if he would allow Dr. Reese to feel his pulse?

He consented, and Dr. Reese made the necessary examination.

Mr. Brady renewed his questions to the witness:

Q.—Have you ever gone to Caswell to ask him for a settlement with you? A.—I was not allowed to leave there until I could get over the prejudices I had; I was not considered sane, in fact, as they called it, until I had got over the prejudice, or said I had got over it, with John Caswell and my mother, I left there and went back to John Caswell, knowing if I lived two or three years I would find out who was to blame for my irritation of feeling, whether my mother or John Caswell; I lived with Caswell until 18.9, and for the last few months I had made up my mind that my mother was free from blame in my irritation of feeling in 1845, and that John Caswell is to blame.

Q.—Have you ever gone to see him since? A.—Fiercely)—No, Sir, never; we are enemies! bitter!

DR. REESE RE-EXAMINED.

Mr. Brady called Dr. Reese again to the stand. The Doctor stated that the pulse of the last witness was characterized by very great frequency, inconsistent with health, and he thought that with the exhibition they had had it was indicative also of something else.

Q.—Nervous excitement? A.—Yes, Sir; to a very great extent aberration.

Mr. Busteed announced that he was through with the evidence on the question of the non-production of the body of the lady.

Mr. Brady, after some preliminary conversation, was proceeding to argue the point as to the sufficiency of the return to justify a non-production in Court until the question should be decided on its merits, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Busteed, who handed a letter to the Judge, of which the following is a copy:

No. 229 BROADWAY, Nov. 2.

DR. BUSTEED: I have now a case in hand where a young lady has been confined at Flushing *seven years* on no other than the ground of alleged MORAL insanity. The circumstances are peculiar, and the young lady is of one of the first families in the City, and a brother (my client) has only been able to find where his sister was within the last year. I feel, therefore, a deep interest in the result of the WOODMAN case.

Yours, &c., SELAH SQUIRES.

The Judge, on the objection of Mr. Brady, refused to receive the letter in evidence, and Mr. Busteed excepted and handed it to one of the reporters.

Mr. Brady charged this proceeding as an effort to make capital out of the newspapers, withdrew his objection, and said he would read the letter.

Mr. Busteed refused to let the letter be read, and withdrew his offer to have it marked as part of the record.

Mr. Brady defied the opposite side to prove a single averment of the communication, and undertook to go out of the case if they established anything against the character of Sandford Hall or its managers.

Mr. Brady proceeded with his address to the Court on the sufficiency of the return to warrant the non-production of Mrs. Woodman in Court.

Mr. Busteed replied, and wound up by asking the Reporters to take down a statement of his on behalf of Mr. Furness, declaring in the most solemn and emphatic terms that his object in suing out this writ was not for the purpose of gratifying any base or degraded passion, or with the intention of securing the custody or society of Mrs. Woodman for any period of time, or with any other intention than to relieve her, according to her written requests, from an imprisonment which he conceived, and was informed by his counsel, to be unlawful.

The Judge said that for the present he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing in this case calling for him to order the immediate production of this lady. Either she was or was not in a highly excitable nervous condition. If she was, she ought not to be produced; if she was not, she ought not to be produced, for that was her own written request.

Mr. Busteed moved for an order to let Dr. Sanger visit her for the purpose of contradicting by his testimony the evidence as to the propriety of her non-production.

The Judge had now gone beyond the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Busteed intended to be heard on his motion.

The Judge—The further hearing must be postponed.

Mr. Busteed made a motion to the effect that counsel be allowed to see Mrs. Woodman.

The Judge would simply observe that in the present stage of this case, in the pesent evidence on it, it would make no such order.

Mr. Busteed desired his exception to be noted.

The Court was then adjourned till Wednesday.

☞ Alderman FULMER, of the Sixteenth Ward, nominated as an independent candidate for Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District, has withdrawn. Mr. McLEOD has the united support of the Republican and American parties.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Another Card from General Scott, in reply to General Pillow.

From the National Intelligencer.

A CARD. (2.)

In a recent political address General PILLOW charged that Mr. TRIST, with my assistance, had, in Mexico, administered a bribe to President or General SANTA ANA, &c. By a card in the *National Intelligencer* I promptly replied that I was morally certain Mr. T. had not paid a cent. in the way of a bribe, to any body whatever in Mexico, and I solemnly added that I was personally totally ignorant of any bribe of any sort whatever, great or small, being paid to that high functionary, (SANTA ANA,) or to any other, directly or indirectly, for his benefit, by or on account of any American officer or agent, civil or military. My denial Gen. PILLOW calls (in a rejoinder) "evasive," "a mere quibble," and he affects to support his first assertion by extracts from "the sworn statements of Generals QUITMAN and SHIELDS," which, he says, he has "procured from the record of the War Department."

Entertaining for those Generals (Q. and S.) high admiration and respect, it was in haste—not that there was anything material in the extracts—to learn from the War Department the character of the (to me) unknown "record" quoted by Gen. PILLOW. I have but now received a copy of the document, and in some of its other aspects it shall, presently, receive a passing notice. Suffice it to say, in this connection, that neither of the statements produced by Gen. PILLOW, with so much gravity, contradicts me in the least on the only point in question, viz.: the $10,000 bribe; for neither of those Generals pretends to know to whom the bribe was paid, nor did any other American ever hear me whisper the name or names of the receivers, until confidentially disclosed on the final settlement, at the War Office, of my secret disbursements. Gen. PILLOW, however, —" most ignorant of what he's most assu'd"—first assumes that he has had confided to him a great secret, and next betrays it by way of letting the world know that he had the honor of being trusted! The Mexican newspapers, I learn, have recently been filled with notices of Gen. PILLOW's denunciation of Gen. SANTA ANA, mixed up with the inquiry, *Who is the more infamous? He who receives a bribe, or the functionary who, in violation of his own and his country's honor, discloses the name of the traitor!*

But this case, bad as it is, does not stand alone in our *recent* annals, (and, of course, nothing so base could have occurred in our earlier history;) for, Jan. 30, 1837, a plain Executive was made, by the plastic hand of a malignant Secretary, to communicate to the Senate for *publication*—without any conceivable purpose, but at the expense of national faith and honor, to give me annoyance—the entire account I had confidentially rendered to the War Department of my secret disbursements in the Mexican war! It is true that *names* had been suppressed by me in the written items; but many entries were rendered, and now stand so published in this manner: "Paid messenger of the ——Consul $50;" "Paid an Englishman to report violations of the armistice $200;" "Paid a member of the municipality $162 50," &c., &c., &c. Already, in consequence of this publication, five highly respectable residents of Mexico—utterly guiltless of bribery, but liable to suspicion under those designations—have, through a distinguished channel, made application to me for exoneration.

General PILLOW speaks feelingly of "the great and patriotic statesman who was (in 1846) Chief Magistrate of the nation," his some-time law partner, who had made him a Major-General; the same who, early in the war, sent for me, and in the kindest and most beseeching manner solicited my personal sympathy as well as professional aid in conquering a peace, promising me his entire confidence and support; the same who, before I had reached Mexico, endeavored, first, to appoint a Lieutenant-General to supersede me; and, failing in that, next thought of placing me under the same party, appointed a Major-General, (and, of course,) my junior; the same who, it turns out, appointed Gen. PILLOW a spy on the conduct of Mr. TRIST and myself; and the same "great and patriotic statesman" who, having failed in nearly every promise he had made me, finally, when the war had been ended, released from arrest three officers who had been engaged in a conspiracy against me; restored them, with honor, to duty; superseded me in the command of the army in Mexico; and ordered the three conspirators and myself equally before a court of inquiry! It so happened that only Gen. PILLOW's conduct was directly investigated by that court, but its same three members were confidentially instructed from Washington—no doubt at the instance of the spy—to organize themselves into a new court of inquiry to investigate secretly that part of my conduct relating to the council of war held July 17, 1847, at Puebla, for the purpose, as alleged, of purchasing a peace, and which council figures so largely in Gen. PILLOW's recent publications.

This Court had every characteristic of a secret Inquisition; it met under confidential instructions; it was reorganized in my absence and without my knowledge! whereas, in Gen. PILLOW's case, (as always,) he was not only present, but had the privilege of objecting to members, and I should have challenged the entire panel; and the Court proceeded to take evidence, beginning with that of Gen. PILLOW! also in my absence, whereas the law (91st article of war) expressly declares that the accused shall "be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses." Finally, when called before the bastard tribunal, I made my protest, and had nothing more to do with it; and had supposed, until Gen. PILLOW recently published the statements of two honorable Generals, (QUITMAN and SHIELDS,) that all the parties connected with this investigation had become ashamed of their conduct, and had made no report, as there was no publication of their proceedings. Nevertheless, the inquest found no allegation against me supported.

The next article of war (the 92d of the same statute) declares, "As Courts of Inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit in the hands of weak and envious commanders, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused." Little did the law-maker imagine that even a President might prove himself one of that class of commanders!

A word more. Two members of that famous Court were brevetted—one a Major-General, without other connection with the Mexican war; and the other a Brigadier, professedly for some slight service at Buena Vista; and both after their attempts to whitewash Gen. PILLOW and browbeat me as the prosecutor in that case. WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1857.

P. S.—In my former card I abstained, except incidentally and unavoidably, from criminating General PILLOW or defending myself, although overwhelming means for either purpose lay before me, and I am endeavoring to be equally self-denying on the present occasion, leaving the due distribution of blame and praise among all concerned in the Mexican war to the future historian. Nor do I consider it any violation of that self-imposed restriction to finish here one of Gen. PILLOW's quotations (in his recent reply to me) from the statement of Gen. QUITMAN. The extract made by him (P.) was intended to implicate me in the project of purchasing, under certain circumstances, a peace, to which he now says he was more or less repugnant from the first, and with that quotation he (P.) suddenly stops, being, no doubt, appalled with the following sentence in the same statement, in which General QUITMAN continues: "After some pause General PILLOW gave his opinion in favor of waiting the arrival of General PIERCE, and expressed, in detail, his concurrence with the views of the General-in-Chief on the propriety of raising and applying the money as proposed, pledging his influence as an officer and a citizen to sustain the measure!" After this exhibition it probably will not be thought important by anybody whether General PILLOW has expressed any opinion at all, or a contrariety of opinions, on any given subject whatever. W. S.

[Advertisement.]

"DISMISS MELANCHOLY"—"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE FROM THE MORROW."—At Purdy's National Theatre you can be highly amused. To-night the new Indian Drama, which was produced last night to an overflowing house and was decidedly successful, is to be repeated and with it the Drama of the "Lord of the Isles" and Farce of the "Persecuted Dutchman." The "American Acrobats," a company of gymnasts said to be the best that has ever appeared in this country, are also to perform. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "MAXIMILIAN THE AVENGER" is the title of one of the most thrilling stories of crime and retribution ever published, to be commenced in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of Wednesday, Nov. 4. The *Eagle* of that date will also contain complete Election returns from every polling place in Kings County, and the result throughout the State. To be had of all news-venders in Brooklyn, and at the Ferries. Price one cent.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous, the blood will be depraved and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

ELECTION DAY.—First go to the polls and vote, and then go home and get your wife and children and proceed to the Crystal Palace. A grand Promenade Concert this evening. The Great Fair will remain open only a few days longer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FRANGIPANNI, the most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine Jelly and Cold Cream for chapped hands, at the Dépôt of English and French toilet articles, No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Read the advertisement of M. B. BRADY on fifth page of to-day's TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs at half-price at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 191 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken Homicide—Trial of Cuevn.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, and the Judge, Jury, prisoner, counsel, and even the spectators, looked refreshed by the recess that had been afforded by an intervening Sunday. As the case draws nearer to a close, public interest appears to increase, and there was yesterday a larger audience in attendance than upon any day since the commencement of the trial.

As the day advanced the crowd increased, and in the afternoon every position for sitting or standing was occupied. A large proportion of the spectators were ladies, who have from the first evinced more than an ordinary degree of interest in the trial, which may, perhaps, be accounted for in the fact that there is a sprinkling of love in the case.

After the opening of the Court, and the usual preliminary business, Mr. ISAAC W. SCUDDER commenced summing up in behalf of the defence, and occupied the time until the recess, speaking about 3½ hours. He gave the evidence an elaborate review. He arrived mainly at the establishment of the theory that the explosion of the pistol was the result of its falling from CUEVA's belt to the sidewalk, and assumed that no other conclusion could be drawn from the form and character of the wound inflicted.

After the usual half-hour recess, Mr. A. O. ZABRISKIE opened his speech for the defence, and, at the time of adjournment, had spoken over three hours without getting through. He stated to the Court that he would probably occupy an hour or two this morning, in finishing.

Mr. ZABRISKIE is giving the evidence a very close scrutiny and comparison, and his arguments, thus far, have been mainly directed to discrediting the testimony of Miss SUSAN CHARLES, (the principal witness for the prosecution,) assuming that she was so overcome at the time by nervous excitement that her evidence is not reliable.

Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General, will make the concluding speech in behalf of the State, which will be followed by the Judge's charge, and the case will probably be given to the Jury this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2.

$20,000 N.Y. State 6s,'73	103	400 Erie Railroad	.s3 13
8,500 N. Y. State 6s,'65	97	100 do	.s2 12⅝
5,000 Ohio State 6s,'86	92	100 do	.s3 12
1,000 Ohio State 6s,'75	92	250 do	.s3 12⅝
2,000 Ky. State 6s	93	250 do	.s3 12⅝
4,000 Virginia 6s	79	100 do	.s39 12
1,000 Mich. State 6s	81	10 Hud. Riv. R.	18
2,000 Georgia State 6s	81	40 do	14
14,000 Missouri State 6s	68⅜	50 do	.b30 14⅛
3,000 do	68¾	50 Harlem Railroad	7
1,000 do	68¾	15 N. H. & H. R. R.	105
2,000 Cal. State 7s,'75	57	5 do	101⅞
500 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	90	100 Reading R. R.	.s10 28⅛
1,500 N.Y.C.R.6s ex.in	77⅜	100 do	.s10 28
1,000 Il. C.R.R. Bonds	69⅜	300 do	.s10 28⅛
2,000 E. R.R. 3d M.B. '83	58	50 do	.c 28⅛
2,000 do	59	300 do	.c 29
3,000 do	60	100 do	.sswk 28
5,000 E. R.R. Co. B. '71	28½	100 do	.c 28
2,000 do	29	127 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11½
1,000 do	29¾	25 M. S. & N. I. p. s.	24¾
4,000 do	30	65 do	25
1,000 E. R.R. Co. B. '62	29	10 Panama R. R.	72½
1,000 Long Isl. R.R. Bds.	60	150 do	.c 72
5 Bank of North Am.	75	150 Ill. Cen. R.R.	.c 81
10 Bank of Commerce	79	100 Clev. Col. & C.R.R.	80
8 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94	100 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	65
5 do	93½	50 do	.s60 64
40 Penn. Coal Co	61	600 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	.c 28
288 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	.c 65	100 do	.c 27⅞
50 do	.c 64⅞	25 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	66⅝
200 do	.s10 64⅞	50 do	66¾
50 do	.b10 65	10 do	66
300 do	.b10 65	110 La C. & Mill. R. R.	6⅜
245 do	.s7 64⅞	10 do	6⅜
50 do	.b3 64⅞	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	40
50 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	74	10 Cum. Coal Co	6¾
25 Canton Company	14⅜		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$5,000 Mil. and Hor. R. R. 8s	Int. added. 13⅛
25 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	74
10 shares Artisans' Bank	82
40 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co	85
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co	39½
200 shares Cleve. and Toledo R. R. Co	37⅜
160 shares American Guano Co	40
50 shares Artisans' Bank (hyp)	39¾

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, to-day, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$7,000 Gal. and Chicago Union R.R. 7s. In.add.	70
$12,000 Mil. and Hor. R. R. 1st mor.	In. add. 39⅜
$7,000 Terre Haute & Alton 1st mor.	In. add. 65⅜
$22,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ cent. b's	Int. add. 46⅛ @ 46⅞
$470 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	50
$1,000 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	49½
$200 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855	47¾
$410 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855	25
50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & W. R. R.	15½
12 shares Rome and Watertown R. R.	50
3 shares Warren R. R. of New-Jersey	49½
9 shares Chatham Bank	49
5 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co	94
40 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	80½
60 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co	138@139¼
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co	90
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co	112½
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	100
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	102½
30 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	105
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co	107

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	68¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18
5,000 do	68½	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	64⅝
5,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	74	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	27¾
10 Union Bank	95	100 Reading R. R.	10 28⅝
10 Metropolitan Bank	75	100 do	.3d 29
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92½	100 do	.s30 28½
20 La C. & Mill. R. R.	6¾	200 do	.s3 29
400 Erie Railroad	12¾	45 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49
350 do	.s3 12⅝	5 Panama Railroad	72
100 do	.s30 12	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	81
150 Harlem Railroad	7	40 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	64⅞
400 do	6¾		

MONDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 31, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Oct. 24:

Decrease of Loans	$275,764
Increase of Specie	2,471,798
Decrease of Circulation	249,991
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	3,980,252

Including the Clearing-House transactions of the week, which averaged only $9,610,508 ₱ day, *against twenty-eight and a half millions* this time last season, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the corresponding week in 1856.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 1, 1856.	Oct. 31, 1857.	Oct. 24, 1857
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	103,142,083	95,317,754	95,593,518
Specie	11,057,675	12,883,441	10,411,643
Circulation	8,686,835	6,334,748	6,884,739
Gross Deposits	86,522,892	61,463,664	57,330,384
Exchanged	28,498,776	9,610,506	9,636,478
Undrawn	58,024,116	51,853,158	47,573,906
In Sub-Treasury	13,406,572	5,403,396	5,835,200

In addition to the Specie increase of $2,471,798, which is even better than anticipated, the reserve of Country Bank Notes increased during the week about a million of dollars, making the whole reserved strength of the City Banks, at the present moment, *seventeen millions of dollars*. The difference in the line of Discounts has varied but little in the aggregate, though it will be discovered by comparing the tables for the two weeks, that a number of the leading banks have added very considerably to their discount column.

It is not improbable that the Notes Unemployed of the Country Banks held in the Metropolitan Bank, for the City Association, will reach five millions of dollars, in the course of the present week, when it will be desirable to assort the money for the accommodation of such of the banks in the country as desire to call home their circulation in exchange for City funds now unemployed. We understand that a number of the banks in Albany and west of that City, are running short of their own notes, while their balances in the City are on the increase, and the exchange under such circumstances, would be a mutual accommodation. We also learn that there is still some misgiving in the country as to the probable course of the banks here on early resumption. We repeat what has already been said in this paper, and also by a number of our City cotemporaries equally well advised, that there is no reasonable ground for apprehending either hasty action or a very early day. The contrary feeling now obtains among all the bank officers of any prominence, with perhaps a single exception, and for the sufficient reason that the financial affairs of the country at large are too unsettled to authorize such action, and for the further reason, peculiarly applicable to the Country Banks of this State, that the City and Country must go together in any movement on the subject that may be attempted. And in such case the convenience of the country Banks will unquestionably be first consulted.

The unsettled bank movement, and consequent embarrassment to the Cotton trade, at New-Orleans is likely to employ Gold from this City in two ways. Bills on Europe against the usual shipments at this season of the year are delayed to an extent to advance the rates on London here, while bills on New-York, even at sight, are at such heavy discount at New-Orleans as to draw further considerable shipments of Gold. Exchange on London advanced to-day to 107@108 ₱ cent. 60 days, and 109@109½ short sight. The amount wanted for the Boston steamer on Wednesday is not large, but the supply, from the cause just referred to, is quite scant. The steamer *Granada* for New-Orleans this afternoon took out $450,000 in Gold. The Brokers quote Gold to-day 100¼@100½ ₱ cent. buyers, 100⅜@101½ ₱ cent. sellers. The supply is still liberal, with another arrival from California impending. The Domestic Exchanges mend very slowly, but there is some improvement on a few of the Southwestern points. Philadelphia is 94½@95 ₱ cent. Boston 99@99½ ₱ cent. Money is easy at bank on prime short paper, though this is hard to come at, on account of the recent severe shock to mercantile confidence.

There is a pause in the Stock market, mainly on account of the absence of further news from Europe now overdue *via* Quebec. There is a chance for the Halifax steamer's dispatches to Oct. 24 to-night or early to-morrow, and the *Arago*, from Southampton Oct. 21, is about due at this port. The sales to-day were to a moderate amount and fairly distributed. The fluctuations were not important. Erie Bonds were better; the shares not quite sustained at Saturday's advance. The last sale of New-York Central was at 64½ ₱ cent.; Reading, 29; Panama, 72; Illinois Central, 81; Missouri Sixes, 68½; and New-York and Erie, 12½ ₱ cent. The general market left off steady. After the formal adjournment of the brokers Mr. CHARLES MORAN, President of the Erie Company, was invited to the Stock Exchange, where he addressed the members in explanation of the condition and wants of the Road, pretty much to the same purport and effect as he had previously communicated with the stock and bondholders at Clinton Hall.

The Sub-Treasury to day received half a million in gold from the office at St Louis, forwarded by express. The whole receipts to-day were $559,609; payments, $97,510; balance this afternoon, $5,865,495.

The following is the last weekly

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 24.	Loans. Oct. 17.	Specie. Oct. 24	Specie. Oct. 17.
Citizens	3,065,865	4,428,538	500,475	554,885
Canal Bank	2,964,631	3,011,825	594,210	593,378
Louisiana	3,602,003	3,160,314	1,217,263	1,164,974
Louisiana State	3,818,091	3,927,124	742,912	694,314
Mech. & Trad.	789,912	887,864	68,235	60,413
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,540,467	1,604,777	74,740	31,730
Southern Bank	510,563	508,330	178,699	130,093
Union Bank	1,227,206	1,453,018	123,846	23,225
Bk. of J. Robb	350,542	386,994	114,222	93,373
Total	18,476,329	19,280,533	3,608,775	3,249,370
	Decrease 814,254		Increase 378,466	

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 24.	Circulation. Oct. 17.	Deposits. Oct. 24.	Deposits. Oct. 17.
Citizens' Bank	1,615,825	1,914,145	1,137,554	1,474,402
Canal Bank	734,310	758,075	580,541	641,970
Louisiana	625,789	621,929	2,229,931	2,199,629
Louisiana State	1,283,150	1,331,155	2,053,764	2,072,573
Mech. & Traders'	241,927	308,230	193,170	215,048
Bk. of N. Orleans	465,455	381,815	253,847	317,144
Southern Bank	135,750	149,735	116,738	114,981
Union Bank	458,675	497,150	358,524	317,380
Bank of J. Robb	225,820	254,245	264,830	196,015
Total	5,790,499	6,196,459	7,168,908	7,442,142
	Decrease 405,960		Decrease 273,234	

Banks.	Exchange. Oct. 24.	Exchange. Oct. 17.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 24.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 17.
Citizens' Bank	391,217	517,433	179,907	142,609
Canal Bank	358,704	380,076	40,530	107,242
Louisiana	459,221	423,454	235,616	257,156
Louisiana State	351,978	395,324	170,994	178,754
Mech. & Traders'	94,825	36,627	21,849	20,362
Bk. New-Orleans	77,017	145,235	51,294	77,901
Southern Bank	218 819	280,116		
Union Bank	117,832	108,903	132,327	73,113
Total	1,912,613	2,297,348	780,533	897,551
	Decrease 385,235		Decrease 117,018	

The following important points in regard to Railway mortgages have recently been decided by Justice MCLEAN, of the United States Supreme Court, in Circuit Term at Cincinnati. The suit was instituted in the name of Mr. D. D. WILLIAMSON, of this City, as Trustee to the mortgage in question, against the New-York, Albany and Harlem Road. Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, of New-York, of counsel for the Trustee, made a lengthy and conclusive argument before the Court in support of the integrity and good faith of the mortgage, and the decision of Justice MCLEAN is entirely vindicative of the equitable right of the mortgagees (or bondholders) to the whole property acquired, *as well subsequently* as before the execution of the mortgage, *and to the franchise* of the Road.

The points decided were as follows:

First—That the mortgages hold the property acquired *subsequent to their execution.*

Second—That *the franchises* of taking tolls, operating the road, &c., passed by the mortgage, and may be sold on foreclosure.

Third—That the court have jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action, and that the power of sale contained in the mortgage does not prevent the trustee from coming into a Court of Equity and asking a decree of foreclosure and sale.

Fourth—*That the suit is rightly brought in the name of the trustee alone, without joining the bondholders.*

Fifth—That the appointment of a receiver is a matter of discretion with the court, and though there has been a default in the payment of interest, yet it appears that the company have done everything in their power to keep up the road but from bad crops, &c., have not been able to meet their interest, and by permission of the trustee and some of the bondholders, have expended the income of the road in finishing the same. Though no receiver may be appointed for the present, yet an order may be entered requiring the company to make returns of their earnings to the court and the half of the net earnings, after keeping the road in thorough working order, may be applied to the payment of the interest and the other half to the floating debt, (laborers, &c.) But if, at any time, it shall appear that the company is disobeying this order, or is becoming insolvent, then a receiver may be appointed. In the meantime, the suit to go on.

MESSRS. HAGGERTY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on Wednesday a large stock of Broché and other Shawls and Silk Dress Goods, the fresh importation of Mr. S. KOHNSTAMM, on a credit of four months.

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale of A. H. MULLER, on Wednesday, will include $50,000 of Ohio State 6s of 1886.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

Our last advices were of the 27th instant. Since then it may be noticed that the discouragement so general in our market for the last two or three weeks, begins insensibly to give way to a little more hope in the future, without its being easy to specify the immediate causes on which this change is based. The mechanism of commerce, entirely at a stand, shows some symptoms of recovery. The negotiation of exchange on Europe, although very irregular and difficult, is, nevertheless, less so than lately; and the exchanges on the neighboring cities and the interior, the rates of which have but little improved, are less nominal and begin to facilitate, though very slowly, the payment from one place to another. The absence of new transactions, and the forced liquidation which must continue to take place in many branches of business, will tend naturally to an accumulation of unemployed capital. The first indications of a reduction in the rates for loans on call with undoubted securities, are already perceptible. The importation of about $1,500,000 in specie, and the arrival on the 28th ult. of the *Persia*, from Liverpool the 17th ult., whose news has been, under the circumstances, regarded as rather reassuring, have produced a favorable effect on the Stock Market, which has resulted in a marked rise during the two subsequent days. Although since then there has been, in a few cases, a little retrograde movement, quotations indicate generally some advance since last week. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have been active and have risen, touching 69⅛ and closing at 68¾; New-York and Ohio 6s continue to rise, with moderate transactions. Virginias have risen 3¼ ₱ cent. In City and County Bonds very little has been done. We notice, however, some forced sales at private sale, and at public auction of Milwaukee 7s (municipal) at a decline, and of Brooklyn 6s at 73¾@77. St. Louis 6s, municipal, and Chicago (Water Loan) have been done at a rise. Railroad Bonds—The various issues of the Erie Railroad have been the most active, with a very decided advance, especially on those of 1871 and 1883. Illinois Central Constructions with less movement have fallen 6⅜ ₱ cent. during the week. Railroad Shares